

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Saturday, rain, clearing later. Temp. 14-21 (57-70). Sunday, fair. LONDON: Saturday, cloudy, possible rain. Temp. 12-18 (54-64). Sunday, cloudy. CMAHWA: Saturday, rain. Temp. 17-22 (63-72). Sunday, rain. Temp. 17-22 (63-72). NEW YORK: Saturday, cloudy. Temp. 15-23 (59-73). Sunday, partly cloudy. Temp. 17-23 (63-73).

Algeria	5.00	Den.	1.25	Belg.	1.00	Yugosl.	1.00
Argentina	15.00	France	1.00	Canada	1.00	Spain	1.00
Australia	1.50	Germany	1.00	China	1.00	Sweden	1.00
Bahrain	0.60	Italy	1.00	Cuba	1.00	Switzerland	1.00
Bangladesh	20.00	Japan	1.00	Czech	1.00	Taiwan	1.00
Belgium	1.00	Jordan	1.00	Denmark	1.00	Tanzania	1.00
Bolivia	4.00	Korea	1.00	Egypt	1.00	Turkey	1.00
Brazil	1.00	Lebanon	1.00	Finland	1.00	U.S.	1.00
Bulgaria	1.00	Lithuania	1.00	France	1.00	U.S. (air)	1.00
Canada	1.00	Madagascar	1.00	Germany	1.00	U.S. (sea)	1.00
Chad	1.00	Mali	1.00	Greece	1.00	Yugoslavia	1.00
China	1.00	Morocco	1.00	India	1.00		
Cuba	1.00	Netherlands	1.00	Iran	1.00		
Czech	1.00	Norway	1.00	Israel	1.00		
Denmark	1.00	Poland	1.00	Italy	1.00		
Egypt	1.00	Portugal	1.00	Japan	1.00		
Finland	1.00	Romania	1.00	Korea	1.00		
France	1.00	Saudi Arabia	1.00	Lebanon	1.00		
Germany	1.00	Spain	1.00	Lithuania	1.00		
Greece	1.00	Sweden	1.00	Madagascar	1.00		
India	1.00	Switzerland	1.00	Mali	1.00		
Iran	1.00	Taiwan	1.00	Morocco	1.00		
Israel	1.00	Tanzania	1.00	Netherlands	1.00		
Italy	1.00	Turkey	1.00	Norway	1.00		
Japan	1.00	U.S.	1.00	Poland	1.00		
Korea	1.00	U.S. (air)	1.00	Portugal	1.00		
Lebanon	1.00	U.S. (sea)	1.00	Romania	1.00		
Lithuania	1.00			Saudi Arabia	1.00		
Madagascar	1.00			Spain	1.00		
Mali	1.00			Sweden	1.00		
Morocco	1.00			Switzerland	1.00		
Netherlands	1.00			Taiwan	1.00		
Norway	1.00			Tanzania	1.00		
Poland	1.00			Turkey	1.00		
Portugal	1.00			U.S.	1.00		
Romania	1.00			U.S. (air)	1.00		
Saudi Arabia	1.00			U.S. (sea)	1.00		
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U.S. (sea)	1.00						
Yugoslavia	1.00						

U.S. Poses 2 Tests for Soviet Relations

Moscow's Responses to Initiatives on Afghanistan, Cambodia Called Key

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has decided to inform the Soviet Union that it would regard its responses to international proposals for resolving the Afghanistan and Cambodia problems as a test of future East-West relations, administration officials said.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. met late Thursday with Ambassador Anatoli F. Dobrynin of the Soviet Union.

Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, declined to say what they talked about, but it was understood earlier that Mr. Haig was prepared to tell Mr. Dobrynin that a constructive Soviet reaction on Afghanistan and Cambodia could help improve the strained relations between the two countries.

It was impossible, however, to confirm after the session that Mr. Haig had in fact conveyed that position to Mr. Dobrynin at their meeting.

Mr. Haig in a statement issued Tuesday said that "these two issues are at the very heart of the increase in international tension in recent years."

Haig to Meet Gromyko

Officials said that when Mr. Haig meets with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union in the fall during the UN General Assembly meeting in New York, the Afghanistan and Cambodia problems would be major agenda items along with the previously disclosed intentions

of beginning talks on reduction of medium-range missiles in Europe.

The emphasis on those two regional issues, officials said, stemmed from the administration's conviction that they are the major sources of tension in the world and require utmost Soviet cooperation to be resolved. The Soviet Union has about 85,000 troops in Afghanistan, engaged in quelling Afghan insurgents and causing concern in Pakistan and other states in the region.

The Cambodian problem has been caused by the Soviet-backed invasion of Cambodia in 1978 by Vietnam that led to the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime and the placing in power of the Heng Samrin government backed by Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

The United Nations is to open a conference in New York on July 13 seeking to resolve the Cambodian situation, but the Soviet Union, Vietnam and their allies have announced that they would not attend.

Mr. Haig, who will lead the U.S. delegation to the two-day meeting, has backed the three-part plan of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations for withdrawal of the 200,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, the establishment of a UN peacekeeping force, and internationally supervised elections.

Earlier this week, the European Economic Community announced a plan for dealing with the Afghanistan problem, calling initially for an international conference of the five permanent Security Council members, along with Pakistan, India and Iran, to discuss guarantees for an independent, nonaligned Afghanistan.

Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, representing the EEC, is to discuss the Afghanistan plan with Soviet leaders next week.

Mr. Haig, in his statement Tuesday, referring to the forthcoming UN conference on Cambodia and to the EEC proposal on Afghanistan, said: "I wish to underline the profound importance and promise of two new diplomatic initiatives."

"Let there be no doubt about where we stand," he said. "The Afghan and Kampuchean [Cambodian] people must control their own destiny. The purpose of negotiation is not to impose a solution from outside as the Vietnamese and Soviets have attempted to do by force of arms. Rather, we seek to achieve the full withdrawal of Soviet and Vietnamese forces to eliminate outside intervention and to restore the non-aligned and neutral status of these two countries."

Mr. Haig went on: "This serves the genuine security interests of all parties, including the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and it is the only way to assure the long-range stability of these troubled regions."

Officials said the current focus on Cambodia and Afghanistan did not mean that

the administration was any less concerned about such issues as Poland or El Salvador, problems that have drawn considerable attention since the start of the year.

The officials said Moscow is fully aware that if Soviet forces should intervene in Poland, that would put a freeze on East-West relations and probably rule out any future negotiations on any subject.

Policy Study

The administration is in the final stages of an overall policy study on East-West relations. Officials said the Afghanistan and Cambodia questions will be highlighted in a future speech on East-West relations that Mr. Haig is expected to deliver.

A foreshadowing of the administration's thinking was included in a speech delivered by Lawrence S. Eagleburger, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, at Chatham House in London on June 15.

Mr. Eagleburger said that "arms control cannot be the only, or even the principal, element in our relationship at a time when Soviet conduct in the Third World is becoming an ever greater threat to stability and peace."

He said the United States "wants a more serious dialogue, one aimed at achieving concrete results."

"We believe there should be a major effort to resolve the specific problems which have created current international tensions — problems which continue to threaten international stability and peace," he said.



Alexander M. Haig Jr.



Lord Carrington

Gromyko Told Poland's Party Still in Control

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and Polish Communist Party leader Stanislaw Kania held their first round of talks on Friday in what was regarded as a Polish attempt to allay Moscow's concern about the pace of reform in Poland.

The need for reform was underlined Friday by the Sejm (parliament), which approved government plans to streamline the cumbersome bureaucracy. Nine of Poland's 40-odd ministries were reorganized into five in a move that could result in thousands of layoffs.

Mr. Kania's meeting with Mr. Gromyko was his first with any Soviet leader since the Polish party chief survived an attempt to force him out of office last month by hard-liners encouraged by a Kremlin letter criticizing his leadership.

Since the Polish crisis began a year ago, there has been a series of meetings between Soviet and Polish leaders. Mr. Kania has been to Moscow twice. Kremlin emissaries here have included the head of the Warsaw Pact military alliance, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, and the chief Soviet ideologist, Mikhail A. Suslov.

Polish officials said they welcomed Mr. Gromyko's visit as an opportunity to reassure the Kremlin that, despite the leadership changes and other reforms that are likely to result from the coming party congress opening July 14, the Communist Party will remain firmly in power. Mr. Kania has emerged much strengthened politically as a result of the power struggle, and it now seems virtually certain that he will be re-elected as party first secretary at the congress.

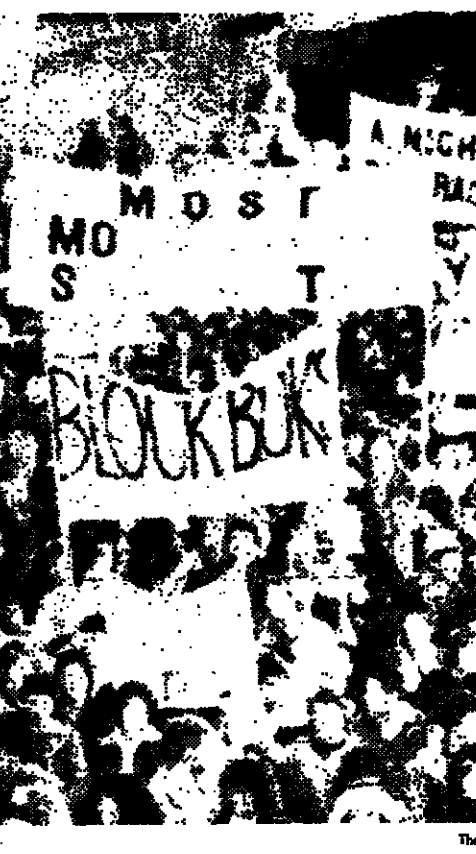
As a professional diplomat, Mr. Gromyko enjoys a much more benign image here than either Marshal Kulikov or Mr. Suslov — and his visit therefore is being taken as a positive sign. It is assumed that, despite its concern, Moscow is prepared to allow the Polish congress to go ahead and will await the results before deciding what to do next.

The new "super-ministries" set up Friday are conglomerate departments covering such areas as agriculture, food, forestry and mining and power. The changes, which are part of a general attempt to decentralize decision-making to the economy, were first proposed by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski in a speech to parliament two weeks ago.

In an accompanying government reshuffle, eight ministers

Rugby Protest in New Zealand

A crowd-estimated at 30,000 turned out in Auckland, New Zealand, to protest the upcoming visit by South Africa's national rugby team. The tour, which has been causing political turmoil in New Zealand for more than a year, is to start in three weeks.



Pivotal Religious Party's Leader Asks 'Unity' Israeli Government

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — With the final count of civilian votes in Israel's election showing Prime Minister Menachem Begin's Likud bloc and the opposition Labor Party deadlocked at 48 parliamentary seats, the chairman of the National Religious Party called Friday for another election in one year and, meanwhile, the formation of a government of national unity.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg, chairman of the pivotal National Religious Party, said that, after a cruel and vicious election, Israel needs a cooling off period in which the Likud, the Labor Party, the National Religious Party and the ultra-Orthodox Agudat Israel Party would govern collectively.

Mr. Burg said during such a year of collective government there could be political and economic ground acceptable to all the participating parties. On other issues, a majority would decide, either a majority of the government or the Knesset.

When asked if Labor and Likud could be expected to agree on the question of autonomy for Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Mr. Burg replied in the state radio interview: "These negotiations are not easy because we cannot give up certain things that belong to the security of Israel... [but] I believe in this also we can find a common ground."

A source close to Mr. Begin said that the prime minister, who on Wednesday confidently predicted he would form a coalition in one week, is now worried. At the least there will be coalition negotiations, and the price of the religious parties for joining will increase. The Council of Torah Sages, governing body of the Agudat Israel, was said to have expanded its list of demands from Likud before it agrees to join a Begin government.

These demands now reportedly include an amendment of the immigration law to specify that a Jew either the child of a Jewish mother or one who has been converted according to Orthodox law, stricter legislation on Sabbath

China Issues Money Figures

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China Toughens Warning to U.S. On Taiwan Ties

PEKING — China's news agency said Friday that U.S.-China relations will deteriorate and that China may have to resort to force against Taiwan if the United States sticks to its current Taiwan policy.

"Sino-U.S. relations have traversed a long and tortuous road and are now at another crucial moment of whether to advance in the direction as charted in the 'Sino-U.S. communique' or to retrogress because of the 'Taiwan Relations Act,'" Xinhua declared.

President Reagan has stated he intends to uphold the act. It was passed by Congress to govern U.S. relations with Taiwan after the United States broke official ties with Taipei.

Xinhua demanded that U.S. policy-makers "free themselves from the interference" of the law, which provides for U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, seat of the rival Nationalist Chinese government. China contends that the act also gives an official character to U.S. relations with Taiwan, despite U.S. commitments when it established relations with Peking that ties to Taiwan would be kept strictly unofficial.

The strong warning follows a visit to Peking last month by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. Earlier Chinese assessments said Mr. Haig's visit had brought some progress in U.S.-China relations.

Reagan Aims at Basic Reversal Of Role of Government in U.S.

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — At a time when public attention has been riveted on President Reagan's tax and budget plans, his administration has quietly set out to accomplish a sweeping reversal of policy and practice in the way the government deals with business and individual citizens.

This reversal would consist mainly of lifting restrictions on business while playing down the government's role as a protector of workers, consumers and minorities.

It also involves an effort by the administration to review and, in many cases, to modify the network of laws and reforms put into place as a result of the Watergate scandals, the civil rights movement of the 1960s and the environmental movement of the 1970s.

The common thread is one of less regulation on business enterprises, said E. Pendleton James, the White House personnel director. "We are following President Reagan's policies and that is why he people we are appointing are so different from Jimmy Carter's appointees. It's a whole new ball game."

Unfavorable Attention

Mr. Reagan's appointments, unlike the other aspects of his policy shift, have captured a good deal of attention, much of it unfavorable. For example, environmentalists have criticized the secretary of interior, James G. Watt, who they contend is more interested in developing federal lands than in conserving them.

But senior White House officials defend such appointments and the tending policy changes as simply the opposite side of the Carter administration's appointments of environmentalists, consumer activists and civil rights figures to positions which they could convert their personal feelings into government policy. "It's not unlike putting an arid Foreman in the consumer affairs division at the Agriculture department," said one of Mr. Reagan's key advisers, naming a Carter appointee criticized by Mr. Reagan for putting shoppers' interests ahead of those of farmers.

In any case, another White House adviser added, a petition

drive to remove Mr. Watt from office has only stiffened Mr. Reagan's devotion to the political motive behind such appointments. "It reflects the belief that an election occurred in November, and the president was elected with a clear promise that he would appoint people in the regulatory and environmental areas that favor less regulation. He believes he had a mandate to appoint people like that."

In fact, Mr. Reagan repeatedly promised in his presidential campaign to find appointees who were less adversarial in their attitudes toward business. His staff suggests that some of the reaction to the appointments may stem from surprise at a president's keeping his campaign promises so thoroughly.

But interviews with officials and critics of the administration show that this pattern of appointments is only part of an expansion of Mr. Reagan's mandate that has worked in these ways:

- In appointments, regulatory jobs important to business were filled months ago, while key positions in agencies aimed at guaranteeing the rights of minorities, consumers, workers and union members have been filled only in the last few weeks or remain vacant.
- In regulatory agencies, most appointees are former employees of financial beneficiaries of the concerns whose activities they are supposed to police. But appointees

to agencies that guard individual rights often have records of little or no experience, philosophical neutrality or proven opposition to the missions of the agencies they direct.

Stewardship of natural resources on federal lands has been turned over to former employees of mining, timber and oil companies, while environmental-quality jobs have gone to advocates of increased use of coal and nuclear power and of lower water and air quality standards for industry.

- The Justice Department and White House Personnel Office are preparing a package of efforts to abolish or weaken legislation governing ethics, conflicts of interest and financial disclosures, the Freedom of Information Act and the law authorizing special prosecutors to investigate criminal accusations against government officials.
- An offensive is under way to weaken and in some cases reverse the anti-trust and corporate bribery activities in the Justice Department and Securities and Exchange Commission, and the administration attempted to wipe out the Federal Trade Commission's Bureau of Competition, which protects small businesses from larger concerns.
- Similar efforts have been made to abolish or change the popular orientation of a broad range of individual rights agencies, including the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the Occupational Health and Safety Administration, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, the National Labor Relations Board and the Legal Services Corp.

Debate on Civil Rights

In the area of civil rights, the proposed policy reversal, some of which would overturn decades of government practice, have caused debate and delay within the White House. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, now under review at the White House and the Justice Department, is the object of passionate argument and "lobbying" among Mr. Reagan's advisers, according to several such officials.

The moderate faction believes that if the president sides with Southern congressional conservatives who want to alter the act he

U.S. Court's Term Assessed

The U.S. Supreme Court showed almost a mission-like concern in the term that just ended with drastically curtailing the role of the federal judiciary as a check on the rest of government. Page 3.

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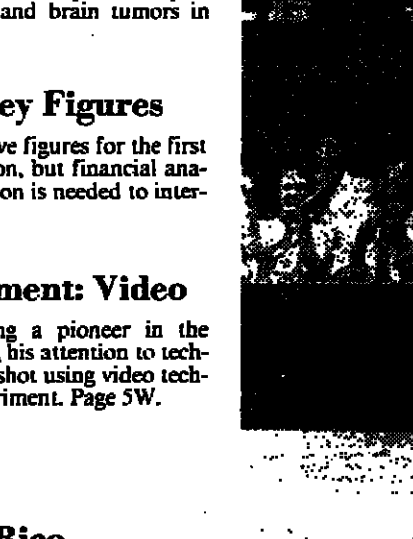
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Chris Evert Lloyd exults after her straight-sets victory over Hana Mandlikova for the Wimbledon singles title Friday. Page 13.

Mitterrand Faces Disparate Forces on Economic Front

By Jonathan Kandell
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After a remarkable string of political victories that firmly cemented Socialist control over the government and legislature, President Francois Mitterrand is facing the far more arduous task of reviving and transforming France's economy.

Only six weeks after coming to power, Mr. Mitterrand has established a calm, straightforward style in the hope of reassuring both expectant leftists and fearful conservatives. He has repeatedly asserted that the promises he made during his election campaign — nothing more and nothing less — will serve as the basis of his program.

In the economic realm, this means a commitment to improve the livelihood of the poorest French, create new employment, increase taxes on the wealthy, and nationalize at a cautious pace 11 large industrial groups and much of what remains of private banking and insurance. All this is supposed to be accomplished without unleashing another inflationary spiral that would discourage private investment and render the country less competitive than its neighbors in the European Economic Community.

This week, the Socialist-dominated Na-

tional Assembly began to consider legislation to back some of these reforms. But in recent days, steep hurdles have appeared in the economic path charted by Mr. Mitterrand, including the following:

- Unemployment, which had reached 1.7 million persons, or about 7.4 percent of the labor force, in the final days of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's presidency, is accelerating.
- Inflation, which was running at an annual rate of more than 13 percent before Mr. Mitterrand assumed office, is also picking up, highlighted by the announcement a few days ago that electricity and gas prices would rise by 15 to 17 percent, and rents by 10 to 13 percent.
- The franc, which lost value against the dollar and other European currencies in the weeks before and after Mr. Mitterrand's election, is still being battered. In an effort to protect the franc and dispel rumors of devaluation, bank interest rates have been raised so high that French companies — particularly the financially troubled smaller and medium enterprises — cannot afford to borrow.
- In his first meeting with fellow leaders of the EEC countries in Luxembourg several days ago, Mr. Mitterrand got a frosty re-

sponse to his proposal that other states should follow the French lead by reflation their economies to soak up unemployment. The British, West Germans and Dutch maintain that the fight against inflation is still their first priority, which means that if France goes ahead with its expansionary plans, it could damage its competitive position and end up buying far more EEC goods than it sells to its trade partners.

- A survey of almost 2,000 heads of small and medium industrial companies, released this week by Sofres, a leading pollster, indicated that only 15 percent of the 44,000 enterprises in this category are hiring new personnel. Almost two-thirds said they will keep their labor force at present levels, and about one-fifth intend to cut back their job rolls.

It is perhaps this last item, underlining the pessimism of large sectors in the business community, that will trouble Mr. Mitterrand's government most in the months ahead. While the president and his most moderate counselors — such as Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, Economics and Finance Minister Jacques Delors, and Industry Minister Pierre Dreyfus — insist the cure is a restrained, even social democra-

course, many business leaders question the government's basic economic strategy and still appear shell-shocked over the leftist election victories.

In a lengthy interview published by the Paris newspaper Le Monde, Francois Ceyrac, president of the National Employers' Organization, suggested that the massive vote that brought the Socialists to power could be interpreted as a surrender by the French in the face of the austerity, hard work and sacrifice that the world economic crisis demands from the country.

"I am not very sure of what the French were conscious of when they did," said Mr. Ceyrac. "The world is not disposed to make us happy just because our politics have changed."

Business Is Worried

Who bothers Mr. Ceyrac and other business leaders is not any single economic measure of the government, but the total effect of the program. Their conviction is that higher inflation and lower productivity will be the inevitable consequence of a package of reforms that includes a raise in minimum wages, a reduction of the working

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Afghan Rebels Score Victories in Region Near Eastern Border

By Barry Shlachter
The Associated Press
PESHAWAR, Pakistan — The eastern Afghan province of Konar, where the anti-Marxist insurgency began three years ago, has again become one of the most active fronts in this war-torn country.

According to Afghan and Western sources here, a string of guerrilla victories, confirmed by witnesses including an American photographer, have tilted the strategic balance in Konar in the favor of the *mujaheddin*, or Moslem holy warriors, as the resistance fighters call themselves.

In the last 10 days, insurgents overran an Afghan Army post at Nari, about 25 kilometers (15 miles) west of the Pakistani border, and seized control of the important Pech Valley, which leads to the provincial capital, Chigha Sarai, known formerly as Asadabad.

Afghan troops withdrew from a small installation at Bakhani and another unit was defeated at Dangam in early June, several independent reports said.

Insurgent strength in Konar was reflected by the fact that pro-government villagers changed sides and negotiated their mass defection and safe passage to Pakistan June 18, three days before Nari was captured, an Afghan source from Nari said.

located in the Asmar River Valley, which runs parallel with the Pakistani border. Both of the posts are supplied by helicopter because insurgents control the ground between them and the provincial capital, the sources said.

Secret Deal

Several informants said the commander of the Barikot garrison has been replaced by the regime in the last week. They said the officer had made secret approaches to insurgents in the area after Nari fell, possibly with the aim of negotiating the surrender of his forces.

"Barikot has considerable importance to the regime," said Mr. Shams, now a Peshawar-based official with the Afghan Social Democrat Party, one of the 40 exiled political groups. The former army officer said Barikot's collapse would make it practically impossible for troops to defend the strip of land between the border and Chigha Sarai.

The capture of Nari and the current siege of Barikot reportedly are the work of local tribal groups including the Nuristan Front, led by a former district commissioner named Arwar Amin. Mr. Amin is one of the fair-skinned and often blue-eyed Nuristani tribesmen of northern Konar who embraced Islam and dropped most of their animistic beliefs about 100 years ago.

They were among the first Afghans to raise the call of revolt following the April, 1978, coup that brought in the first of three successive pro-Soviet regimes in Kabul. Their own territory, known as Nuristan, has not been attacked by government troops since October, 1979, two months before the Soviet intervention.

The Pech Valley is under the control of predominantly Pushtun or Pathan tribesmen, some of whom are affiliated with fundamentalist Moslem factions with headquarters in Pakistan.

Trucks loaded with Soviet-made AK-47 assault rifles, ammunition and food along with several mortars and automatic howitzers and at least one full-sized artillery piece reportedly have fallen into insurgent hands since early June.

Unlike other areas, there have been few reports of strife between the various resistance groups in Konar, and some analysts believe the general surplus of arms might be one reason.

Rebels Well Armed

The Konar guerrillas, with plenty of captured arms and ammunition, never have been so well equipped, said Shams, who is a native of the province who was an Afghan Army major before his own defection two years ago.

By holding the Pech Valley and surrounding heights, the resistance groups can threaten Chigha Sarai, Mr. Shams said. And with the fall of Nari, the nearby army garrison at Barikot is endangered, he said.

Mr. Shams and other Afghan sources say that Soviet and Afghan troop reinforcements have been spotted on their way to the provincial capital.

"I think there will be fireworks in a week's time," said a Western area specialist who has followed the course of fighting in the eastern Afghan province.

The Kabul regime of President Babrak Karmal now controls only Chigha Sarai and the army installations at Asmar and Barikot, both



HUNT FOR LEBANESE VICTIMS — A survivor hunted for victims in the wreckage of a five-story building in Zahle, Lebanon, where 35 people died on Thursday when the building collapsed under Christian and Syrian gunfire.

NATO Starts Work on Underground Headquarters

By Roger Cohen
Reuters
CASTEAU, Belgium — The huge underground area that will house NATO military headquarters in case of war has been excavated, and the project is scheduled for completion in 1983.

"When finished, this building will stand up to any weapon we believe might be aimed at it," British Col. Bruce Downs said in an interview. Asked if it would resist nuclear attack, he repeated his statement.

Col. Downs, who heads the project team at the Supreme Headquarters of Allied Forces in Europe (SHAPE) here, said the underground building will become operational soon after it is completed.

The hole, already lined with concrete, covers an area of approximately 6,000 square meters (7,000 square yards) and is more than 20 meters (65 feet) deep. About \$1 million has been spent to gauge the site and test the strength of materials for the proposed building.

If war breaks out, the new site will be used by Gen. Bernard Rogers, supreme commander

of NATO's European forces, as an unassailable base from which to direct allied military operations.

Most information about the new building is classified, including the number of people who would work there with the supreme commander, but Col. Downs said it will be built on three levels and will be entirely self-sufficient.

"The building complies with NATO criteria for the protection of headquarters," the colonel said. "We believe that it is as invulnerable as any building can be."

The building will be encased in a reinforced concrete shell, fitted with highly sophisticated electronic command systems, computers for data processing and a communications network installed in duplicate to ensure that contact with allied forces can be maintained.

The building will be covered by a "detonation slab" of concrete about three meters thick, designed to take the brunt of any bomb or rocket explosion.

The cost of construction is estimated at about \$100 million, to be shared by NATO's 15 members.

The headquarters is being built by a consortium of Belgian companies under the direction of the Belgian Ministry of Defense. Security checks are made periodically on construction workers at the site, Col. Downs said.

Since SHAPE moved from France to Belgium in 1967, it has been housed in a series of nondescript, modern buildings offering little protection from attack. The need for one building providing greater protection for a limited number of people and essential equipment has been recognized for some time, but the unusual requirements of the building and the need for agreement by all the NATO countries has caused delay.

"This is definitely not a luxury," Col. Downs said. "It is a project that is urgent, but its size and complexity have made it difficult to find instant answers."

Most of SHAPE's 2,000-strong military staff will remain in buildings above ground. In peacetime, a limited number, headed by Gen. Rogers, will have access to the new building, a few hundred yards from the main SHAPE buildings.

Israeli Politicians Hire U.S. Image-Makers

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JERUSALEM — Headquartered on opposite sides of the country, one in Tel Aviv and the other in Jerusalem, two Americans who remained in the background of Israel's national election became known simply as the "hired guns."

David Garth, the gregarious New York-based political consultant who has advised the U.S. political campaigns of John B. Anderson, New York Mayor Edward I. Koch and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley, moved into a suite in the King David hotel here to work with Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

David Sawyer, best known for running political campaigns for Sen. Edward M. Kennedy and a long list of gubernatorial candidates, based himself in Tel Aviv's Dan hotel, and from there he advised Shimon Peres, the Labor Party candidate.

It was the first Israeli political campaign in which American image-makers and strategy consultants were imported, and Mr. Garth and Mr. Sawyer appear to represent a new American industry for foreign election campaigns.

Both refused to talk to newsmen during the campaign, out of concern for upstaging their Israeli bosses, but after the election on Tuesday each offered in interviews his insights into the strategic maneuvering of the campaign.

Mr. Garth also has worked on campaigns in Venezuela and Bermuda, and Mr. Sawyer has been in Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic and Venezuela. The two faced each other in Venezuela.

"For years, politicians around the world have been going to the United States to look at our political campaigns. It was inevitable we would start working abroad," said Mr. Garth, who controls a network of campaign consulting firms. Garth-Furst Inc. has the contract with Mr. Begin's Likud bloc, and

came obsessed with internal problems," Mr. Sawyer said.

Mr. Peres' partner in this campaign was Zeev Furst, former director of the anti-defamation league here.

Some suggest that Mr. Garth is offering prime ministries to the highest bidder. "That's crazy," he said. "The Labor Party approached us two years ago, but I wouldn't work for them on a bet. One meeting with Peres convinced me of that."

Mr. Sawyer first came here in November to work with Mr. Peres in his battle for Labor Party leadership against arch-rival Yitzhak Rabin, the former prime minister. When Mr. Peres beat Mr. Rabin in the party's national convention, he asked Mr. Sawyer to come back for the general election.

"The problems were unbelievable. Here's a party that had been voted out in 1977, and... they be-

came obsessed with internal problems," Mr. Sawyer said.

Mr. Garth and Mr. Sawyer said much of their effort involved guidance in campaign media work, particularly for each party's advertising agency and film production company on television spots shown nightly on Israel's single state-owned television channel.

Israeli campaigns entail relatively little barnstorming by candidates, and most of the emphasis is placed on television and capitalizing on campaign-generated controversies and charges and counter-charges about performance and suitability for office — all of which is closely followed by Israel's aggressive news media as well as interested foreign media.

The consultants said that a respect for the political use of American media during U.S. campaigns probably prompted the Israelis to look for outside help this year.

Mitterrand Opens Economic Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

week to 35 hours by 1985, an eventual lowering of the retirement age to 60 years, higher taxes, a greater voice for labor in the running of enterprises, a slowdown in the nuclear energy program and an extension of state control over the economy.

Government statements and actions aimed at reassuring businessmen thus far have left most of them unmoved.

Mr. Delors, the economics and finance minister, has asserted that there will not be any "rampant nationalization of the economy," that the state role will not exceed 16 percent of manufacturing, and that enterprises coming under government control will be expected to match the profitable standards set

by the Renault automobile company and other enterprises that have long been under state ownership.

Emphasizing its commitment to the strengthening of French companies in international markets, the government has given the green light to multibillion-franc investments abroad by enterprises such as Elf-Aquitaine, the oil and gas giant, and Lafarge-Coppes, the cement producer. Such overseas investments go against the grain of leftists who maintain that the money should be spent in creating jobs at home.

As a stop-gap aid to companies facing bankruptcy, the government is offering subsidized loans drawn from higher taxes on gasoline — an unpopular move in a country where fuel prices are among the most expensive in the world.

Mr. Mauroy has sought to convince the business community that the entry of four Communists into the Cabinet was a move designed to buy labor peace for the next two years, and that in any event the key government levers over the economy will be in the hands of moderate leftists with strong reputations in banking and industry.

But businessmen are skeptical that the government will be able to control labor demands if inflation and unemployment foil the high expectations that the Socialist election victories sparked among French workers.

An early test case of the government's skill at balancing business and labor claims will be its handling of Agache-Willot, a tottering conglomerate of textile producers, department stores and cosmetics. Already in deep financial trouble early this year, the group was temporarily propped up by government aid under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who was anxious to avoid a major industrial bankruptcy that could become a damaging electoral campaign issue.

Cheysson Says U.S. Neglecting Poor Countries

Washington Post Service
PARIS — External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson warned Friday that the Reagan administration could provoke a "major difficulty" with its European allies — especially France — if it failed to give high priority to improving relations between underdeveloped and industrialized countries.

He said the so-called "North-South dialogue" was one of the two major agenda items — along with controversial American high interest rates — that France wanted discussed at the seven-nation non-Communist summit conference in Ottawa later this month.

"We're heading for a serious situation — if the world is not too strong — if a problem which has top priority for us," he said, "for the Americans is only marginal, secondary and postponable."

"Then we would have a major difficulty between us," he added, hammering away at by-now standard themes of President Mitterrand's Socialist-dominated government. Mr. Cheysson said "no one has properly explained American [economic] policy to us yet."

demonstrate that it is possible to negotiate and avoid any job losses," asserted the Communist-controlled CGT, the largest labor federation.

Trade unionists already are showing signs of impatience with the business community as a whole. Edmond Maire, leader of the Socialist-leaning CFTD, the second largest labor federation, lashed out last week at what he called a business plot to "refuse to raise prices either insidiously or directly — in effect, to try to make the new [government economic] policy fail."

A few days later, Andre Saintjon, leader of the CGT's metallurgical division, asserted that 10,000 workers in his sector had lost their jobs in the last six weeks and said: "The time has definitely come for the government to show greater resolve against decisions taken by management."

When he was elected, President Mitterrand spoke confidently of a "state of grace" during his first months in office when the nation would rally around his program. But in the economic sphere, that honeymoon period may not extend much beyond the summer.

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Besieged Road Provides Tenuous Link in Beirut

By John Kimer
New York Times Service
BEIRUT — A bulldozer came under sniper fire as it moved up to clear a road between the Moslem and Christian sectors of the capital just a few days ago. The road had been closed for at least three months.

A woman on the Moslem side was wounded before a cease-fire was arranged and the bulldozing of the war debris was completed.

A huge mound of red-brown dirt had been heaped across the road

several blocks into the Moslem side to keep any unwary motorist from straying into the dangerous area. As if to acknowledge the uncertainty of the situation, the bulldozer cleared the dirt from only one lane.

League Eases Tension

Then Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan proudly opened the five-block stretch at what is known as the Sodeco Junction, achieving one of his government's major objectives.

No one could predict, however, how long the road would remain open.

The action came during an apparent easing of tension as a result of efforts by a special Arab League committee comprising the foreign ministers of Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria. The committee was scheduled to meet here again Saturday.

In another move toward conciliation, 95 Lebanese Christian militiamen who had been under Syrian siege were evacuated earlier this week from Zahle, 30 miles east of Beirut, and replaced by Lebanese policemen.

The reopened Beirut road, in the middle of the city, is at a junction for what used to be called a shopping center. The area is still represented on maps as a neat, interconnected curving pattern of broad avenues and side streets and squares. But running from the Mediterranean to the foothills of the city is a huge scar, the Green Line, that splits Beirut into Christian east and predominantly Moslem west.

The streets no longer connect. The squares are overgrown. The Green Line is a desolate stretch of broken buildings providing little more than roosts for snipers.

There are five places where it is possible to travel from one side of the city to the other, all of them intermittently closed by sniper fire. The major crossing, an elevated highway, has been closed for more than a year.

Several hours after the opening of the newly cleared road, a motorcycle policeman was waving drivers away. But at about 6 p.m., four cars used the crossing. They were moving very, very fast.

U.S. Aides Say France May Shift Jobs Of Ministry Headed by a Communist

By Michael Getler
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials say there are "indications" that the Socialist government of Francois Mitterrand in France is considering ways to shift some sensitive, military-related responsibilities of the Transportation Ministry, now headed by a Communist, to other ministries to avoid any possible compromise of emergency Allied mobilization plans.

These officials say the French government recognized the potential problem of Communist access to transportation readiness information and is acting on its own, rather than under U.S. or allied prodding, in considering what to do.

The issue is very sensitive in France, where the new government does not want to be seen as undercutting the status of ministers it just appointed, or as bending to outside pressure. It is also sensitive in the U.S. government, which clearly would like to see the French plug a potential hole in security yet does not want to interfere in French internal decision-making.

A government spokesman in Paris, asked about a possible change in Transport Ministry duties, said that the Cabinet had just approved that minister's responsibilities, including the "organiza-

tion for defense transportation," without significant change from previous governments.

The only change, he said, was the transfer of merchant marine responsibilities to a newly created Maritime Ministry which, the spokesman said, was done for domestic political reasons.

In Washington, French officials also said they could not confirm any switch in ministerial responsibilities. However, other French officials said they had the feeling that something was going on now and that whatever action is taken will probably be done unofficially.

Reagan administration officials, asked about the situation, also said reports reaching Washington indicate that the French were in the process of dealing with the situation.

One U.S. report indicates that some of the transport duties will be switched to the Interior Ministry.

In the aftermath of the dramatic Socialist election victories in May and June against former president Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Mitterrand appointed four members of the French Communist party which in the past has traditionally supported major Soviet foreign policy goals — to his 44-member Cabinet.

The only senior Cabinet position given to a Communist involves the Transportation Ministry, which is now run by Charles Fiterman, the second-ranking leader of the French party.

The Reagan administration, while praising the "fundamental, deep and strong" ties that continue between the United States and France, nevertheless quickly made known publicly its general apprehension about allowing participation of Communists in Allied governments.

U.S. military and intelligence specialists said they believed that the problem posed by the Communists in the Cabinet will eventually cause a problem for the United States and NATO and would result in some restriction in information passed between the Allies.

France is not a member of NATO but is part of the command structure.

Turks Hold Trial For 4 Foreigners On Aid to Kurds

ANKARA — A French doctor, a Frenchwoman, an Iranian and a Lebanese woman have gone on trial in the eastern Turkish city of Diyarbakir on charges of attempting to establish a Kurdish state and disseminating Kurdish propaganda.

The case remained shrouded in secrecy as the French ambassador here refused to give details on the case and the Turkish defense lawyer claimed that the defendants have not approved release of any information. Military court officials in Diyarbakir also have divulged no information except that the four are being tried and on what charges.

Under the Turkish penal code, the four could be sentenced to 5 to 15 years in prison if found guilty.

The attorney identified the doctor as Luc Devigne, 35, of Martinique; the Frenchwoman as Maria Anker Lantzler, 29, of Paris; the Iranian as Mustafa Kemal Devudli, 28, a student in Paris; and the Lebanese woman as Sahar Chamal, 23, also a student in Paris.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Bani-Sadr Supporters Assailed as 'Hypocrites'

BEIRUT — Liberal supporters of fugitive Abolhasan Bani-Sadr have joined an alliance of "leftist and rightist hypocrites" against the Islamic republic, Hashemi Rafsanjani, the Speaker of Iran's parliament, charged Friday.

Before dawn, a firing squad executed a man accused of leading anti-government riots in the town of Kharazj near Tehran, Tehran Radio said. The shooting brought to 90 the total of officially announced executions since Mr. Bani-Sadr's ouster as president two weeks ago.

Mr. Rafsanjani charged in a sermon at Tehran University that liberal supporters of Mr. Bani-Sadr are united with the underground Marxist *Mujaheddin Khalij* in a "confrontation against the Islamic revolution." The sermon was broadcast by Tehran Radio and monitored in Beirut.

Belgium Warns Zairians on Attacking Mobutu

BRUSSELS — Belgium Friday condemned attacks made by Zairian exiles here such as those by former Premier Nguzu Karl I Bond on Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko and said they were against the law.

Premier Mark Eyskens issued a statement after a Cabinet meeting making clear the government's position. Zaire has threatened to break diplomatic relations with Belgium if the activities of Zairian dissidents are not curbed.

Earlier this week, Mr. Nguzu published a pamphlet in Brussels appealing to the people of Zaire to overthrow Mr. Mobutu. The former premier was summoned to the Justice Ministry Thursday and told to stop such activities.

Yugoslavs Ratify Tito's Plan for Leadership

BELGRADE — The Yugoslav Parliament adopted a series of constitutional amendments on Friday to ratify the system of collective leadership devised by the late president, Tito.

The complex system was introduced to prevent the rise of a strong ruler by creating collective leadership with limited mandates throughout all levels of the political structure, from the lowest level to the highest federal bodies.

The state presidency — the top executive body — is made up of a representative from each republic and province. Representatives rotate annually into the largely ceremonial presidential post.

Court Fines Frenchman Over Nazi Statements

PARIS — A French court convicted a university professor Friday of inciting hatred and racial discrimination by denying the existence of Nazi gas chambers and the massacre of Jews during World War II.

Robert Faurisson, 52, who has been suspended from his history professorship at Lyons University, was given a three-month suspended sentence and fined 5,000 francs (about \$900) by the Correctional Court of Paris. He also was ordered to pay 20,000 francs (\$3,600) to three French Jewish organizations that had filed a defamation suit against him.

The case stems from a French radio network interview, broadcast on Dec. 17, in which Mr. Faurisson said, "The alleged gas chambers of Hitler and the alleged genocide form a historic lie that allows a gigantic political and financial swindling, whose principal beneficiaries are the state of Israel and international Zionism and whose principal victims are the German people and the Palestinian people."

Lefever Hired as a Paid Consultant to Haig

WASHINGTON — Ernest W. Lefever, who withdrew his name from consideration as the administration's human rights spokesman after a Senate panel rejected him, has been hired as a consultant to Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., a State Department spokesman said on Friday.

Mr. Lefever was sworn in on Wednesday as a paid consultant to Mr. Haig on terrorism, counter-terrorism and nuclear nonproliferation matters, the spokesman said.

Mr. Lefever will be paid on a per diem basis for a maximum of 130 days a year based on an annual salary of \$44,000. He withdrew his name from Senate consideration as assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs after his nomination was rejected last month by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

M'Bow Criticizes Press Accounts on 3d World

GENEVA — Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, Unesco director-general, said Friday that old patterns of political and economic domination in the Third World risk being perpetuated through the mass media of the developed countries.

Mr. M'Bow noted at a meeting of the UN Economic and Social Committee in Geneva, as he has frequently as the ranking official of the Paris-based UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, that foreign news accounts about the Third World often are "truncated and even deformed."

"Countries which have recently attained independence complain that while their voice is now free, nonetheless it is largely inaudible because they do not have the capacity to get their message across, or because their voice is silenced by powerful transmitters situated elsewhere," he said.

Marcos Names Finance Minister as Premier

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos on Friday named Finance Minister Cesar Virata as premier, turning aside suggestions from supporters that he give the post to his wife, Imelda.

The government television service said that a caucus of the president's New Society Party endorsed the nomination. This ensured Mr. Virata's election by the Interim National Assembly since the party controls the Assembly.

Mrs. Marcos was nominated for premier at the party caucus by a provincial governor, who said he was acting on behalf of all the nation's governors and mayors. But Mr. Marcos said he had told the voters in his recent election campaign that he would not choose his wife, Mrs. Marcos then nominated Virata, but Mr. Marcos said that he intends to rotate the premier's job and that his wife might take a turn.

Policy Shift By Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

will be seen as turning back the clock on race relations.

In fact, before a black businessman agreed last month to be chairman of the Equal Opportunity Employment Commission, Mr. Reagan had been repeatedly rebuffed by blacks who refused the appointment when White House aides told them of the administration's plan to bring a pro-business tilt to the commission's investigations of job discrimination.

But there were no internal disputes on the policy of turning the regulatory agencies over to representatives or lawyers for the industries being regulated. Such appointees are already in place at the Security and Exchange Commission, the Federal Aviation Administration, the Federal Communications Commission, the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Federal Home Loan Bank.

The impact of these appointments was almost immediate. At the Federal Home Loan Bank, for example, one of the first acts of Richard T. Pratt, the savings and loan executive chosen by Mr. Reagan was to authorize the variable rate mortgages favored by lending institutions.

Mr. James, the White House personnel chief, added that on other appointments the president's top aide, Edwin Meese, 3d, often "interjects himself" into the interviewing process to assure conformity to Mr. Reagan's goal of ending the adversarial relationship between business and regulatory agencies.

Environmentalists are alarmed by the little-noticed slashing of the Council on Environmental Quality, which they call the "environmental conscience of the executive branch."

"If just seems as if they have carefully searched the country for people with good credentials and for opposing the environment," concludes Russell Peterson, president of the National Audubon Society. Mr. Peterson, a Republican, said that the administration had not only frozen Democratic activists out of environmental jobs, but had also bypassed Republican moderates.

Ex-Officers Hold Peking Protest

PEKING — About 60 former army officers purged as counter-revolutionaries under Mao staged a sit-in Friday outside a military building in central Peking, witnesses said.

They identified themselves with written placards as "military cadres" who had been purged between 1962 and 1976 and who had not yet been rehabilitated, the witnesses added.

Among the slogans were: "Get rid of leftist influence" and "Implement the policy on cadres who were persecuted." Others called for support of moderate reformers in Peking in since the downfall of the Maoist regime.

West German Sold Secrets, Paper Says

BONN — An electronics expert sold secrets information on West Germany's new Leopard II tank to Soviet agents, a West German newspaper reported Friday. The Justice Ministry denied the report, but said it was investigating two persons suspected of spying for the Russians.

The newspaper Bild said an electronics technician working for a Munich firm sold plans of the tank's laser range finder and night sights to an employee of the Soviet Embassy in Bonn.

Supreme Court Adopting Deferential Role in Dealings With Congress and White House

By Fred Barbash
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court in E. Burger, 12 years in search of a message, has found one in the term that ends today.

Major rulings show a firm commitment to a check on the rest of government, says a check on the rest of government, the court says, must defer to Congress. If the executive wants to deny freedom of travel abroad, the court must defer to the executive.

The states have overcrowded prisons, the court says, must defer to the states.

government, not a court that tries to carve a place.

It means that elections are more important than ever. When it comes to questions of social change, the message increasingly is: Don't bother to file a suit. Vote, lobby or make a campaign contribution. The justices of the Supreme Court are increasingly saying, "Who are we to question?"

NEWS ANALYSIS

But the same "deference" to Congress that upheld the all-male draft was used 12 months ago to uphold affirmative action in the award of government contracts, and a few weeks ago to uphold tough federal restrictions on the strip-mining industry.

There are of course going to be exceptions. Demonstrating that it still knows how to hold something unconstitutional, the court this year struck down a zoning ordinance used to ban nude dancing because the ordinance was too broadly restrictive of free expression. But the victim of that ruling was the borough of Mount Ephraim, N.J., not the Congress of the United States.

The court did take on Congress on one issue: judicial salaries. The justices ruled this year that Congress acted unconstitutionally on two occasions when it denied pay raises to federal judges.

There are many contradictions. The case of former CIA agent Philip Agee is an example. The court ruled that the executive branch could take away Mr. Agee's passport, even though Congress had said nothing about the issue.

In the field of institutions for the handicapped, however, Congress has enacted a relatively clear prescription for protecting patients from mistreatment and isolation in institutions.

Explanations Offered

But this term, the court said in a case involving Pennsylvania's Prunty home for the retarded, that what Congress said was not enough to require states to remedy poor conditions.

The justices had a variety of explanations for their actions this year, and many of them sounded like Reagan campaign speeches.

Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr., in ruling that

double-celling of state prisoners is constitutionally acceptable, said: "Courts certainly have a responsibility to scrutinize claims of cruel and unusual confinement. . . . However, courts cannot assume that state legislatures and prison officials are insensitive to the requirements of the Constitution."

Justice William H. Rehnquist, in ruling that Congress may exclude women from the draft, said: "The Congress is a co-equal branch of government whose members take the same oath we do to uphold the Constitution of the United States."

Chief Justice Burger, in the Agee case, wrote: "Matters intimately related to foreign policy and national security are rarely proper subjects for judicial intervention. . . . Matters relating to the conduct of foreign relations are so exclusively entrusted to the political branches of government as to be largely immune from judicial inquiry or interference."

The final words in the passage from the Agee case are not new — they come from a 1952 opinion authorizing deportation of resident aliens who were once members of the Communist Party of the United States.

Justices explain their opinions. But they rarely explain publicly what is going through their minds. When Justice Potter Stewart announced his retirement, he offered a rare glimpse of what was on his mind at the moment.

Congressional proposals to strip the court of jurisdiction over controversial issues, such as abortion, school prayer and busing, "concern me," Justice Stewart said. "There have been such bills in Congress ever since I've been here . . . but there seems to be considerably more of a possibility that one or more of such bills might be enacted."

The justices are not deaf to the outcry from large segments of the public over decisions in the past. The court's rulings this year on parental notification of abortions and last year's approval of the Hyde amendment, which prohibited the use of federal funds for abortions in virtually all circumstances, may help defuse that outcry.

The sex discrimination rulings — particularly in the draft case and in a decision upholding laws that make statutory rape a crime for men but not women — illustrate the context.

A decade ago, the Supreme Court began making changes in the sex discrimination laws that were barely noticed by the world. A state could not let young women buy strong beer but deny it to young men, the court said. Women could not be prohibited from administering wills, it ruled.

The changes were subtle. The gender distinctions were relatively innocuous. But it was clear that they would not stay that way, for the inevitable result of the court's reasoning would be confrontations with sensitive and basic views held by many about the role of women in society.

In the draft case and the statutory rape case the court backed away from its course in sex discrimination laws, and women's rights lawyers are now speculating that it may be a permanent backing away.

The court essentially ignored the legal principle it had established allowing prior gender distinctions to fall: That any distinction required thorough justification based on facts, not stereotypes.

Now the court seems to be saying that different treatment of men and women can be justified as long as Congress enacts it into law.

Salvadoran President Assails Businessmen

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

SALVADOR — The great-uncle of the government of El Salvador is not conservative business, nor the leftist revolution, according to the president of ruling civilian-military junta.

"The private sector," President Napoleon Duarte said in an interview, "is in its final offensive." He said the government would overthrow the government. . . . They take away all the economic means."

The overthrow of a military dictatorship in October, 1979, a seizure of civilian-military junta taken control of the banks, coffee, cotton and exports, and began a land redistribution program. The Council of Agricultural Producers charged in a statement that the reforms are in responsible for the chaotic situation of the economy.

Duarte is the leader of the civilian Democrats, who hold other positions on the four-man cabinet and most of the principal government offices. This government has never been popular among businessmen, many of whom are self-exiled in Miami, Guatemala City. But beginning about 10 days ago, according to Duarte, their verbal attacks became more numerous and pub-

lic. Duarte said the economic crisis is led by Manuel Hinds, who is minister of the economy for months after the 1979 coup now lives in the United States.

Thursday the Independent Cotton Growers Front urged repeal of so-called "land to the tiller" which would give title to peasant paying rent for the small plots of land they work. Cotton Salvador's second largest export, after coffee, and the rebels said many owners are not going because they fear they lose their land before harvest.

Duarte said in an interview Tuesday that the government is continuing dispensing land titles in accordance with the law. He said he made one concession to business community by ending a wage freeze for six months. He said the government would give title to peasant paying rent for the small plots of land they work. Cotton Salvador's second largest export, after coffee, and the rebels said many owners are not going because they fear they lose their land before harvest.

Attacks Fail to Silence Pen of Argentina's La Prensa

By Edward Schumacher
New York Times Service

JENOS AIRES — When a newspaper columnist Manfred Field stepped from a taxi last night and was greeted by someone with brass knuckles, he learned the limits of press freedom in Argentina.

Mr. Shonfeld lost five teeth. Unruffled, he was back at his typewriter several days later. "They failed again," wrote the 47-year-old columnist who has been boldly critical of the military government in recent months. "The man is writing again. And he will continue to do so — God willing, beginning next week — in the same manner, about the same themes, with similar focus and identical tone as before."

The assailants were unidentified. The government condemned the attack. It was only the latest in a series of incidents directed against Mr. Shonfeld's anti-government newspaper, La Prensa. Two weeks ago the government removed all of its paid notices and advertisements.

Last week several men barged into the newspaper, identified themselves as policemen and said they would return shortly to censor the next issue. They did not, but a group calling itself the New Argentina Command claimed responsibility for the intrusion and for the attack on Mr. Shonfeld.

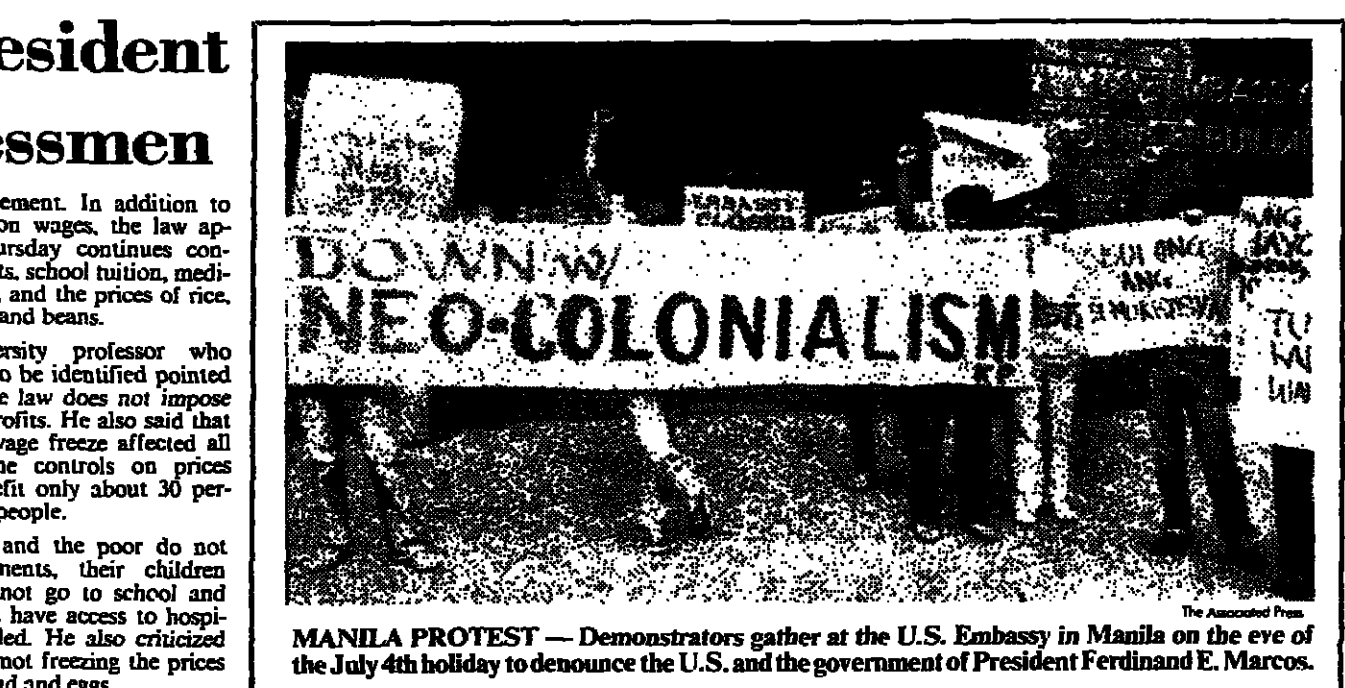
Technically, No Censorship

The military does not impose censorship on the press. But under the state of siege it maintains, it has arrested editors for printing articles on subversive activity and has banned the sale of issues of magazines carrying articles deemed morally threatening to the family, or supporting Communism.

More than 60 journalists have disappeared since the military took power in a coup five years ago. Such disappearances have stopped since last year, but the other actions against the press have been enough to produce an effective self-censorship. Some editors check with military authorities before publishing questionable articles.

With the exception of "The Buenos Aires Herald," a small but influential English-language paper, all Argentine papers have steered away from reporting on disappearances and allegations of torture, consigning occasional snail articles on habeas corpus suits to the back pages.

But last year, however, many newspapers have become increasingly critical of the government's



Democrats Seek Bigger Role for Officials In Selecting Nominees for the Presidency

By Adam Clymer
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an effort to reform the reforms of presidential politics, the Democratic National Committee has announced the formation of a party commission whose goals include shortening the presidential campaign season and giving elected officials a bigger role in picking a nominee.

Those goals were proclaimed by Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the national committee, on Thursday. They were backed by Gov. James B. Hunt Jr. of North Carolina, who will be chairman of the 69-member commission, the party's fourth panel since 1969 to reform rules for nominating a presidential candidate.

Mr. Manatt said that he would welcome the chance to "cooperate" with the Republican National Committee on improving the process of electing a president. The Republicans have a 10-member committee, due to report in 12 to 18 months, charged with looking into many of the same issues.

Unlike the Democrats, the Republicans have already adopted their 1984 rules. So the Hunt Commission, as the Democratic panel will be called, has clearer authority. The commission is to make its report to the Democratic National Committee by next spring so that state legislatures will have time to deal with the changes it recommends before the 1984 campaign.

As authority for the party to enforce its rules on the states, Mr. Manatt and Mr. Hunt both cited the Supreme Court's recent decision upholding the party's power to outlaw the Wisconsin primary because it was not confined to declared Democrats.

The issue of the duration of the campaign presents one of the thorniest potential conflicts with states, such as Iowa and New Hampshire, which cherish the influence they exert by coming early in the process. However, Mr. Manatt said that there was widespread agreement on the need to "shorten the seemingly endless pre-convention season."

Party-Sponsored Polls

Mr. Hunt said another move that he favored would be to ban party-sponsored straw polls, events that got the presidential campaign out of generalities and into get-out-the-vote efforts as early as September, 1979.

Opposition to moves to curtail the campaign may come from particularly affected states. But the issue of increasing the influence of elected officials may re-ignite the liberal-versus-organization disputes that have often wracked the party.

Mr. Manatt and Mr. Hunt both said Thursday that they favored making all Democratic members of Congress and governors, at least, automatic delegates to the presidential nominating convention.

Mr. Hunt said that if elected Democrats participated, they would make greater efforts both to elect the party's nominee and to help him govern if elected.

The 69-member commission larger than any of its predecessors at their inception, contains representatives of almost every discernible element in the party. The commission's first meeting is to be in August, Mr. Hunt said.

George Voskovec, Character Actor, Dies at 76 in N.Y.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — George Voskovec, 76, best known for his character roles on the New York stage, died Wednesday.

He was born in Czechoslovakia and in the prewar period became half of the successful comedy team of Voskovec and Welch. Their satirical reviews and plays, aimed at Nazism, forced Mr. Voskovec to leave in 1939 for the United States, where he performed in scores of Broadway and off-Broadway roles. In 1956, Mr. Voskovec received an Obie for his off-Broadway performance in the title role of "Uncle Vanya."

Frederick Edward Welch

PARIS (IHT) — Frederick Edward Welch, 77, a former vice president of W.R. Grace in New York and retired managing director of the firm in Europe, died Wednesday.

Otto Donner

WASHINGTON (WP) — Otto Donner, 79, the World Bank's executive director for Germany for 14 years before retiring in 1968, died Tuesday. He had suffered from a heart ailment.

Earthquake Strikes Southern Iran Area

TEHRAN — An earthquake struck the area around the southern Iranian port city of Bandar Abbas on Friday morning, the Iranian news agency reported.

No information was immediately available on casualties or damage. The agency said the quake measured 4.8 on the Richter scale. Iran's last major earthquake, in the southeastern province of Kerman, killed more than 1,000 people on June 11, the agency said. It destroyed the town of Golbaf, and measured 6.8 on the Richter scale.

Reagan Would Like Democrats to Defect

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan, hoping to pull off a major political coup, has privately discussed with aides the possibility of persuading some Southern Democratic congressmen who support his economic program to bolt their party and become Republicans.

Mr. Reagan believes that even one defection among the 21 Southern Democrats who have supported him on all seven House votes on the budget would be a significant symbolic blow to his opponents and might persuade other Democrats to change parties, according to sources familiar with his thinking.

"The president's one big wish is that he could get at least one Democrat in the House to change parties before the 1982 elections," a White House aide said. "The other day he was talking about it and said, 'Why don't they just come on over?'"

Although it is a sensitive political matter, at least three senior White House aides — Max L. Friedersdorf, David R. Gergen and Lyn Nofziger — have publicly alluded to the possibility that some of the Southerners might be persuaded to either bolt the Democratic Party outright or at least vote with Republicans to choose a GOP House Speaker.

Texas Welcome

Mr. Reagan has not mentioned the matter publicly, although in a June 25 speech in Los Angeles he made a passing suggestion that Rep. Phil Gramm, a Texas Democrat and one of his staunchest supporters, might want to "come on over."

Referring to reports that Democratic chairman Charles T. Manatt had suggested it was too bad that Rep. Gramm could not be expelled from the party because of his unqualified support for Mr. Reagan, the president said: "I can't advise Mr. Gramm what to do, but I want to assure him this: There are millions of Democrats, Republicans and independents who support what he does. They don't like the idea of partisan threats and I do advise him, having been a Democrat once myself . . . come on over, the water's fine."

Mr. Reagan, a Democrat for many years, campaigned with Democrats for Nixon in 1960, then changed his party registration to Republican in January, 1962.

Rep. Gramm, co-author of the Gramm-Leach budget measure embraced by Mr. Reagan and passed by the House last week, called Mr. Reagan's comment "nothing more than a goodwill gesture" and said he had no plans to switch parties.

"Talk is Cheap"

However, Rep. Gramm, a leader of the Conservative Democratic Forum, which has provided Mr. Reagan with a balance of power in the House, added: "There is a limit to which I'm going to allow myself to be slapped down. Talk is cheap, but I would re-evaluate my position if I became the whipping boy for the Democrats in deeds as well as words."

Whether Rep. Gramm or any of the other conservative Democrats would go so far as to renounce their party and run as a Republican in 1982 is another matter.

"That's a very big step for a politician to make and it's such a sensitive matter that I wouldn't even approach them about it," said Mr.

General News Also on Page 9

Japan To Study U.S. Request for Arms Know-How

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Premier Zenko Suzuki said Friday that his government will study a U.S. request for Japan's advanced military technology after the Defense Agency director general, Joji Omura, returns from talks in Washington.

Japan's Kyodo News Service reported Thursday that the U.S. secretary of defense, Caspar W. Weinberger, had asked Mr. Omura for Japan's advanced electronic and communication technologies for the U.S. armed forces.

Chief Cabinet secretary Kiichi Miyazawa said Thursday that positive consideration should be given to the U.S. request. The minister of international trade and industry, Rokusuke Tanaka, took a cautious stand Friday.

The U.S. request is based on the 1954 Japanese-U.S. agreement on mutual defense assistance, but there was speculation that the request might run afoul of Japan's law banning arms exports to Communist nations and countries that are involved in or might become involved in international warfare.

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Progress in Lebanon

Something stunning may be happening in Lebanon, which has suffered enough to deserve it. In the first instance, the threat of a war there between Israel and Syria has substantially receded. In the second, the outlines of a process conceivably leading to a reconciliation of the long-warring factions within the country are coming into view. If it all sounds tentative and uncertain, it is. It's promising, too.

The big new event is the peaceful breaking of the Syrian siege of Zahle. This is the Christian town in eastern Lebanon that, three months ago, bid to become the spark of a major conflict. The other day the Arab League successfully arranged for the defending Phalangist militiamen to be replaced by Lebanese government security forces. This lets the Christians claim they saved the city and the Syrians claim they nipped an Israeli-backed Christian power play. It clears the way for Syria's removal of the missiles it emplaced to protect its besieging forces, and for Israel's lifting of its threat to knock out those missiles. It establishes a formula — replacing private foreign-connected armies with official Lebanese forces — that can perhaps be extended to divided Beirut now and to other danger zones later. It starts to lower the

strictly military obstacles to a fresh attempt by the Christian and Moslem communities to reconstitute a united Lebanon.

No one could have predicted three months ago that the crisis would take this turn. The prime credit must go to the Arab mediators, especially Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. They managed to break out of their customary leave-it-to-Syria detachment from Lebanon and to take the political risk of attempting to set up a new, broader Arab framework. The sense of fatalism verging on indifference that has often and lamentably characterized the Arab attitude toward Lebanon seems to have been broken, at least temporarily.

The Reagan administration has, after a rough start, played the crisis with finesse. It used its standing in Israel, and perhaps the extra claim on Israeli attention it gained after the Israeli raid in Iraq, to persuade Menachem Begin not to pre-empt diplomacy by prematurely attacking the Syrian missiles. Ambassador Philip Habib shuttled skillfully around the area, leaving it properly unclear whether he was deftly putting hands on or just as deftly taking hands off. In the time thus bought, the Arab League did the work in which, fortunately, it is still engaged.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Irresolution in Israel

Even if Menachem Begin pastes together a new Israeli government, it may not last. In their democratic way, the Israelis have neither repudiated nor vindicated Mr. Begin. Neither elected nor rejected the Labor alternative led by Shimon Peres. For a distressed economy, they have refused to choose between conservatism and socialism. To defuse the Palestinian population bomb in the West Bank, they have failed to endorse either absorption and confrontation or partition and accommodation.

Democracy can be like that, promising not wise or efficient government, just an honest count. However great the dismay among Israel's friends or the comfort to its enemies, its next regime will represent a nation formidably armed but politically irresolute. The combination will not soon diminish tensions.

Israel's peace with Egypt will probably survive, but not securely till the Palestinian problem is finally faced. Mr. Begin would probably prefer to dictate rather than negotiate a solution that leaves Israel sovereign in the West Bank. Forced to bid for minor-party support, and then to govern with a precarious majority, neither Mr. Begin nor Mr. Peres could be diplomatically venturesome. Americans longing for a clarifying mandate must defer their hopes.

The right response is easy to define but horrendously difficult to manage. As President Sadat has shown, the way to open Israel's hearts and minds is, oh so belatedly, to welcome them as neighbors — while insisting that they trade territory for real security and palpable American guarantees.

One can berate Mr. Begin for betraying the Camp David promise to the West Bank. One can bemoan the failure of Israeli voters to rebel against the effort to absorb that

area's fast-growing Arab population. But then what? The more isolated the Israelis feel, the more defiant they become. It is the Masada complex from which they need to be rescued, and in ways that applaud more than military prowess.

In this rescue, the United States retains a special obligation. It needs stronger ties with key Arab nations without diluting its commitment to defend the Israeli homeland.

Arabs will charge duplicity, but they need firm reminders that their attempts to destroy Israel are what produced its present state of mind. Israelis, too, will charge betrayal. They need reminders that specious annexations cannot define the boundaries of either Israeli security or American interest. What is wrong with ideas like selling Awacs to Saudi Arabia is that they make these competing American objectives irreconcilable.

Can President Reagan manage such a subtle policy? Not if he really thinks the Soviet-American competition is paramount in the Middle East. The fears and resentments there lie much nearer home. That understood, there may be time for maneuver.

The unambiguously good news on Israel's election day was the first sign of a deal to lift the siege of Zahle, in Lebanon, with the Saudis helping Americans to dispel the Syrian-Israeli missile crisis. Also helpful was President Mitterrand's display of a new French enthusiasm for the Camp David accords, ending a European tilt against Israel.

Mr. Reagan's style and outlook can command the respect of Israeli hard-liners. As they cling to office, he has to persuade and, yes, force them to confront the large dangers that their policies invite.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Congressional Schedule

The Reagan administration is about a third of the way through its budget-and-tax agenda for this astonishing year. Its program has acquired tremendous momentum in its victories over the Democrats in the House, and the most difficult passages may already be behind it. But, to follow the intricate maneuvering now in progress, it is useful to keep the next six months' schedule in mind.

In terms of congressional politics, the administration's support is not a completely stable mixture of several kinds of people and doctrines. There are the orthodox fiscal conservatives, who give first priority to a balanced budget. But a budget can be balanced by higher taxes, as well as by lower spending. There are the people who believe in smaller government as a matter of principle. And there are the people who simply want lower taxes, regardless of the deficit. The White House strategy is designed to keep all of these people enthusiastically together.

Early last spring, the fiscal conservatives imposed on Reagan the condition that spending would have to come down before taxes could be cut. That is why the messy pile of legislation known as the reconciliation bill had to come first. Both houses have now passed it. When Congress resumes session after the Fourth of July, final enactment will probably be quick and relatively easy.

Then comes the tax bill, and that will be harder. In the House, it is still in the Ways and Means Committee. The president is extremely anxious to get it passed before Congress departs on its August recess. This is not only a matter of maintaining momentum. The tax bill has to be finished before mid-September, when Congress takes up the sec-

ond budget resolution with its legally binding limit on the deficit. By Labor Day it will be evident that the administration's economic forecasts last spring were too optimistic and its estimate of the deficit has been too low. If Congress is required to focus on that unwelcome reality while it is still working on the tax bill, the administration risks losing the fiscal conservatives. The administration has to get the tax legislation safely locked up before the deficit question wakes up in September and climbs out of its cage again.

The administration's strategy is to use the tax reduction as the forcing mechanism to compel continuing reductions of the budget. Once the tax bill is law, the only way to control the deficit is through spending cuts — which hold the coalition together through the final stage of the year's work.

The Reagan program requires well over \$50 billion of spending cuts. The reconciliation bill accounts for about \$38 billion. The rest could come from routine shaving of appropriations, but it doesn't look as though that is going to be enough. So a bill in the fall will likely seek further cuts in Social Security — probably a version of the bill that the administration hastily introduced in May.

As you follow the final enactment of the reconciliation bill in the next few weeks, remember that, while it includes very large budget reductions, it is not the full list for this year. There is more to come. As you follow the struggle over the tax bill later this month, remember that — not only in the administration's version but in the Democrats' as well — it implies and requires more budget-cutting later this year.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
July 4, 1906

NEW YORK — Counsel for Mr. Harry Thaw, the young Pittsburgh millionaire who shot Mr. Stanford White, the architect, announced today that they would let the prisoner's original plea of not guilty stand. Some stir was caused by the publication of a statement by William Bedford, Mr. Thaw's valet, who died suddenly yesterday, that he had seen Mr. Thaw and Mrs. White in London, as has been asserted. Mr. Bedford had expected to make much of Mr. Thaw and Miss White on the theory that if Mr. Thaw and Miss White lived together abroad without a formal wedding, the evidence would go far to break down allegations of the righteousness of Mr. Thaw's anger against Mr. White.

Fifty Years Ago
July 4, 1931

PARIS — The Franco-American negotiations in Paris for the reconciliation of the French views with the terms of the Hoover proposal for the suspension of debt payments resulted in agreement in principle last night. The 155th anniversary of Independence Day had just been ushered in when Secretary of the Treasury Andrew Mellon and Ambassador Walter E. Edge emerged smiling from the French premier's salon in the Ministry of the Interior. M. Francois-Poncet, the French under-secretary of national economy, read a communique giving a brief résumé of the terms of the agreement, and indicating that the United States and France were in virtually complete agreement.

An Image Digs In

By Anthony Lewis

JERUSALEM — The opposition made dramatic gains, the result was just about a dead heat, the next government will have only a narrow majority. But the world should not be distracted by those details of Israel's election. What matters is that Menachem Begin is almost certain to remain in power. It could matter a very great deal.

Four years ago Begin came in as an outsider, and he was concerned to bolster his legitimacy. He formed a broad coalition including centrist elements. He grouped around him such moderate figures as Ezer Weizman and Moshe Dayan, and a lawyer who was crucial at Camp David and then went on the Israeli Supreme Court, Aharon Barak.

Those pragmatic characters are all gone now. The next Begin government is likely to be more ideological in nature. It will stand on a narrower base. Begin's own rightist Likud movement and the religious parties, which are concerned mainly to impose even more of their theocratic rule on a population that is predominantly secular in outlook.

A key man to watch will be Ariel Sharon, the ambitious former general who as minister of agriculture has been in charge of building settlements in the occupied territories. He wants to be minister of defense, a position second only to prime minister in Israel. That prospect worries even some ranking Likud figures, who regard Sharon as unscrupulous and anti-democratic.

What happens in the occupied territories, especially the West Bank, could be a particularly significant consequence of a second Begin government. Many students of the area believe that present policy, if continued for several more years, would lead to a de facto political and economic

absorption of the West Bank into Israel that would be hard to end by any imaginable diplomatic process.

The settlements are vital in that regard. At first they were dismissed as so small in population that they would not be a serious obstacle to a territorial settlement with Jordan or the Palestinians. They no longer are. There are 22,000 settlers, they are organized into reserve military units and they have small arms and some heavy weapons. Many would fight a government that would order them to leave.

"We used to laugh at those settlements as empty gestures," an advocate of expanding the Camp David peace process said. "Not now. The most you can hope for is to cut the economic subsidies — the millions of dollars drained from the budget and from American aid to give the settlers cheap housing and other incentives. Four more years and it really will be irreversible."

Continuing occupation and settlement of the West Bank could affect the peace with Egypt. At Camp David, Begin agreed to "full autonomy" for the Palestinians. He has interpreted the agreement as an unlimited license to impose his will on the West Bank. That is politically devastating to President Sadat, in effect confirming the charges of his Arab critics that his treaty gave Israel a free hand on its other borders.

Sadat is in an awkward position. He does not want to do anything that might endanger return of the last slice of the Sinai, scheduled to take place next April. But his own regime's stability could be at risk if he does not eventually speak out against Begin's distortion of Camp David to legitimize indefinite Israeli dominion over other occupied territory.



The leading Israeli thinker on strategic questions, Gen. Yehoshafat Harkabi, a former chief of military intelligence, sees a deeper danger. That is psychological integration of the Egyptian treaty that means so much to Israel.

"The peace cannot really go deep into Egyptian society," Harkabi said, "so long as the disagreement about the West Bank goes on. We have missed a great opportunity to change our image in Egypt. The backing, the use we have made of Camp David, confirm their image of us as treacherous. Peace without changing the image is a superficial peace, and that cannot be stable."

Beyond Egypt there is the danger of Israel's estrangement from the world, even from the United States. Foreign leaders of all kinds are tired of Begin; of his Hector-

ing, his self-pity, his peanury, his demagoguery, his crude abuse of anyone who disagrees with him. Indeed, some of the warmest American friends of Israel are pained by the man and fearful that he will increase Israel's isolation.

The just-ended campaign highlighted the dangers of his methods. He used grave security issues for political ends. He courted economic disaster for Israel by giving the voters cheap bread and gasoline and television sets.

The world has to face the fact that his tactics worked. Half the Israelis evidently admire the brazen quality that foreign statesmen resent in Begin. "He doesn't turn the other cheek," an admirer said. "In Israel as elsewhere, good short-run politics can be bad for the country."
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Detente, Deterrence — Two Views From America

Like sex in Victorian England, political parity is unspeakable.

With the arms of devastation already in hand, it would be folly to race the Russians further.

By Stephen F. Cohen

The writer is professor of politics at Princeton University and a member of the American Committee on East-West Accord. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

NEW YORK — The question is fateful and urgent: Why is detente — the only sane alternative in the nuclear age — in deep crisis or even, as hard-line critics rejoice, dead? More generally, why has every attempt to normalize U.S.-Soviet relations, a process begun by Dwight Eisenhower and Nikita Khrushchev in the mid-1950s, collapsed in political dispute, with diplomacy giving way to militarization of foreign policy, weapons control to the pursuit of strategic superiority, trade to embargoes, cultural exchange to ostracism?

A dangerous consensus in America claims to answer these questions for the 1980s and to justify resurgent Cold War attitudes among Reagan Republicans and liberal Democrats alike. It insists that Washington tried detente in good faith in the 70s under Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, and that the Soviet Union betrayed the United States. Moscow, it is said, covertly "violated" detente by building up its military power throughout the 70s, and then "killed detente" by invading Afghanistan in 1979.

Neither part of the postmortem really explains the crisis of detente. The Soviet Union did build up its conventional and strategic weapons in the 70s and became a more powerful adversary. But that development grew out of the long-standing and loudly proclaimed Soviet goal of achieving military parity with the United States, which was hardly a deception or a violation of detente.

Inevitable

No one seriously expected the Soviet Union to accept as permanent its military inferiority of the 60s; indeed, the inevitable advent of rough military equivalence between the superpowers was always a basic premise. Nor did the invasion of Afghanistan, which was reckless and indefensible for other reasons, create the crisis of detente. The crisis existed well before 1979, and the United States contributed significantly to it by violations of earlier detente promises to Moscow — for example, promises of most-favored-nation status in trade and credits, ratification of SALT-2, and of an evenhanded policy toward China.

Utterable postmortems, exaggerated estimates of the "Soviet menace" and professed outrage over Soviet conduct that frequently resembles the U.S. conduct actually conceal the deeper cause of the chronic crises of detente. That underlying cause — intuitively understood but almost never stated — is the issue of political, not military, parity, or what may be called the parity principle. It exists on both sides, in somewhat different form, as the fundamentally unresolved problem in U.S.-Soviet relations.

For the United States, the parity principle involves one essential question: Can Americans acknowledge to themselves that the Soviet Union, whether they like the Soviet political system or not, has be-

come a legitimate great power with comparable global interests — that the Soviet Union has attained political parity with the United States in world affairs?

Plainly, the United States, unlike most nations, has not yet learned to live with that geopolitical, historical fact. Enthralled by 64 years of anti-Sovietism and by a long history of being the only superpower, many U.S. leaders and substantial segments of public opinion persist in seeing the Soviet Union mainly as "godless," "terroristic" and an "evil force" without any legitimate political status or entitlement in the world.

Americans do not even discuss the parity principle openly. It remains, like sex in Victorian England, a forbidden, repugnant subject. But it is this unwillingness to concede political parity that repeatedly causes U.S. diplomacy to succumb to militaristic policies, as acceptance of the necessity of military parity succumbs to the chimera of superiority, and episodes of detente succumb to cold war.

In Moscow, the problem of parity is different but closely related. Now that the Soviet Union has finally caught up with the United States, it must learn to live with the novel political responsibilities of military parity. Will the Soviet leadership realize that military par-

ity is all that is reasonably needed for national security, or will it, even out of the long habit of "catching up," continue to build more and more weapons? And will the Soviet Union use its new military equality with political restraint, or will it overreact and intervene around the world, as the United States often did during the 30 years of U.S. supremacy after World War II?

Critical, historic decisions about parity must be made in both countries. What one decides will influence the other. That is the real, perilous "linkage" in U.S.-Soviet relations. If the aim is to help achieve stable detente, Americans must start by deciding among themselves, publicly and candidly, where they stand on the principle of political parity.

Even if there were warning of attack, how could senior government officials be relocated without closing down government itself? How could urban populations be evacuated without creating nationwide panic? How could industry be dispersed at a time when all communications might be blotted out by nuclear explosions? After the attack, how could authorities put out fires, restore order and keep survivors alive while disposing of millions of dead?

Unable to answer such questions, most of my contemporaries concluded, as I did and do, that there is no conceivable way of hedging adequately against a failure of detente. We are not dealing with war in any national, Clausewitzian sense — the use of military force as another means for

a government to achieve political ends beneficial to the nation. In any major strategic exchange, the reciprocal damage would create conditions that would make victory and defeat virtually indistinguishable, save perhaps that the victors might survive a bit longer than the vanquished.

In recent years there has been a progressive loss of faith in the doctrine of mutual assured destruction, which critics decisively call MAD. There is fairly broad acceptance of the possibility of a limited strategic attack concentrated on a limited target such as silos based ICBMs, a contingency invoked to justify the need for the new MX missile.

It is also widely asserted that detente is a dubious goal for U.S. strategic forces because Soviet military writers never mention the word in discussing strategic doctrine. They make no sharp distinction between conventional and nuclear warfare, as Americans do, and seem to expect to use both nuclear and conventional weapons in any combination, as needed anywhere from the battlefield to the heartland of the enemy. By using such blended military means, although expending heavy losses, they seemingly anticipate ultimate victory pretty much as it was won against Germany in World War II.

defense. Thus they would have no reason to resort to nuclear weapons for their protection.

Second, their "World War II" experience, their leaders know how devastating conventional warfare can be. They also know nuclear war would be many times more so — that they would lose in a few hours more than they lost in four years fighting the Germans.

Finally, the past record of the Kremlin leaders indicates an extreme reluctance to run unnecessary risks, particularly if there is a safer way to gain the desired end. In this case they have such an alternative — to ride the tide of the present favorable correlation of forces, increasing its momentum when possible and exploiting every opportunity to further weaken the United States and its allies. This moderate course would not only promise gain at minimum risk, it also would allow crediting the Marxist-Leninist prophecy of the inevitable collapse of capitalism from its internal weaknesses and contradictions. It would be an ideological triumph of considerable worth.

Lethality

If the foregoing reasoning is sound, the probability of a deliberate Soviet attack is extremely low and the possibility of effecting enduring detente very high. But even so, the United States should never cease its efforts to improve the quality and survivability of its forces, particularly their command and communications systems, and thus assure continued maximization of their deterrent potential.

The size and numbers of their weapons would be determined not by what the Russians have, but by the weapons needed to "destroy enough targets to cause Soviet losses equal to or exceeding those of World War II."

With an arsenal of such lethality to assure deterrence, it would be folly to race the Russians further in numbers of weapons or to waste the finite resources available for national defense in profligate hedging against the failure of detente. The United States can apply the savings to far better purpose in strengthening the conventional forces necessary to defend its essential interests overseas, currently beyond the supporting range of U.S. military power.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed: "Letters to the Editor," and must include the writer's address and signature. Priority is given to letters that are brief and do not request anonymity. Letters may be abridged. We are unable to acknowledge all letters, but value the views of readers who submit them.



ity is all that is reasonably needed for national security, or will it, even out of the long habit of "catching up," continue to build more and more weapons? And will the Soviet Union use its new military equality with political restraint, or will it overreact and intervene around the world, as the United States often did during the 30 years of U.S. supremacy after World War II?

Even if there were warning of attack, how could senior government officials be relocated without closing down government itself? How could urban populations be evacuated without creating nationwide panic? How could industry be dispersed at a time when all communications might be blotted out by nuclear explosions? After the attack, how could authorities put out fires, restore order and keep survivors alive while disposing of millions of dead?

The apparent existence of such a war-fighting concept among Soviet leaders has convinced a considerable number of American experts on the subject that U.S. strategic forces are grossly inadequate for detente. They urge a drastic increase in the strategic forces to reinforce their viable strength, and call for measures similar to the Russians' for hedging against the failure of detente and for fighting a nuclear war to a finish.

I am unconvinced by these arguments. In fact, I firmly believe that it should be easier to deter the Russians from initiating nuclear war than it would be for them to deter the United States.

Letter

Luebecker Inns

As a Luebecker once removed (my mother grew up there), I was glad that two of the city's restaurants were included in "German Inns for Outings" (HT, June 27-28). I don't know, however, why John Dornberg wrote that the Schabbelhaus might be "too synthetic to count as historic," especially when he also said that "the Buddenbrooks house still stands." The latter is a bank — with only a plaque commemorating Thomas

Mann's Nobel Prize in the foyer — and nothing will persuade its caretaker that you really want to see the rest of the house. The former boasts a balcony chock-full of Mann memorabilia, and the mere hint of interest to the Herr Ober prompts an invitation to have a leisurely lunch.

SUSAN H. LLEWELLYN, Dublin.

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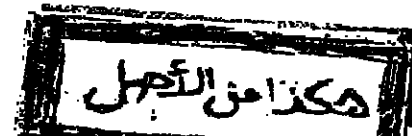
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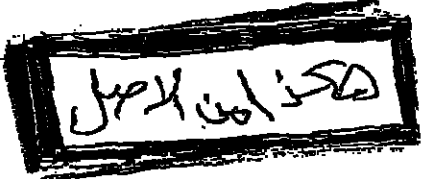
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Francis Ford Has a Better Idea: Filming With Video

by Terry Gross

MONTREUX, Switzerland — Francis Ford Coppola has just finished spending a lot of money on an experiment. "How much?" he was asked at a recent conference here on future uses of video in television, motion pictures and industry.

"\$23 million." His new film, "One from the Heart," an experiment using video techniques to make a film, set him back \$23 million. The American director puts a hand to his forehead and feigns a swoon.

On his last film, the Vietnam epic "Apocalypse Now," Francis Ford Coppola dropped \$15 million, spent more than a year in the Philippines shooting, endured a typhoon with cast and crew, watched his leading star be hospitalized after a heart attack. And now he feigns a swoon at \$23 million — spent on a film made in the relative security of a sunny Hollywood backlot.

Although he spends a lot of it, money is no game to the Academy Award-winning director of "Apocalypse Now" and "The Godfather I and II." His pioneering work in video is designed in the long run to save him time and money — and in Hollywood, time is money; money, time. Video can be edited in one-third the time — and at half the cost — of a "normal" film.

"One from the Heart" is Coppola's first movie shot using video. It is, he explains, "a simple film about romantic love, jealousy and... Starring Frederick Forrest, Teri Garr, Nastassia Kinski and Raoul Julia, it will be released in the United States on Oct. 9.

It is a steamy, sultry Las Vegas musical, an emotional, dagger-in-the-heart period piece, in which the period is the present.

It is \$23 million worth of evanescent laughter and tears, lights and honky-tonk that may look a lot like a movie but is really an experiment for another film that Coppola plans to make sometime in the future based on Goethe's "Elective Affinities," a novel about love and marriage and the temptation that makes fools of the best of us and sends the

strongest of relationships clattering toward the edge.

"It'll be 12 hours long," Coppola's voice was calm.

"Are you serious?" The question contained a hint of hysteria.

"Yes." There was a pause as Coppola basked in the effect. Several others from Coppola's Zoetrope Studios watched the uninitiated try to fathom anyone's sitting for 12 hours to watch a movie. Didn't they almost draw and quarter Von Stroheim for trying to make his 12-hour movie, "Greed," in 1923?

The director made his cut. "They'll have to build special theaters in hotels," he said. "You'll check in and see three hours a day. Then return to your room and be able to review what you've seen [on videocassette recorders and small screens]."

Oh. Francis Ford Coppola is serious about what the future will bring. "You can't make movies the old way anymore," he said.

The old way was using 35-millimeter film, shooting and shooting and shooting and, when all the film was developed, going into an editing room with thousands of strips of takes draped over metal trim bins, from which you slowly assembled the motion picture. And, quite probably, discovered that some scenes weren't needed — certainly not 19 takes of each. And, just as probably, discovered a few other scenes that would have been nice, but that no one thought to shoot.

Coppola is clearly unhappy with these old techniques. "World cinema has gotten — because of the economics of it — very similar, very boring," he said. "You don't see anything different. The style, the range of things you can do is all limited by economics."

So in the making of "One from the Heart," Coppola set out to do it a new way, substituting the instantaneity and the economy of video for the ponderousness of film. No director had ever tried it before on such a scale.

Video records images on tape; you can see what you're shooting while you're shooting it. With the aid of machines, you can do tricks with the images while you're shooting them. You can play — "like a kid in a sandbox," in Coppola's words. Then, when you have what



Coppola's next film, "One from the Heart," pioneers a revolutionary video technique that saves time and money.

you want, you transfer it to film for showing in theaters.

How did he do it? First, he bought a studio, 10 acres in Hollywood where Laurel and Hardy and Charlie Chaplin had made films, and renamed it Zoetrope Studios. In it, he ran an electronic cable from the sound stage to the wardrobe department, music people and set designers, so each section could make instantaneous additions and corrections.

"What if the script was a prototype of the film?" Coppola asked rhetorically. "So that it really wasn't a text script but an audiovisual draft in video. Which is what he did."

He had artists draw thousands of scenes for "One from the Heart," and these were photographed on still frames that were then linked together as a video text, a very rough prototype of the film.

"The audiovisual text was like a clothes line," he explained, "going through every department. And each time these little messages came on clotheslines, the different people would contribute to it or change it, and it would go to the next place. Since the text was the prototype of the film, it would grow and grow until it became the actual movie."

The musicians — the songs are by Tom

Waits — began to compose and record steamy tunes for each scene as soon as the drawings were recorded. The music grew as the film grew.

Rehearsals — very informal — were shot on videotape, and they replaced the stills. Sets were photographed and the photographs inserted.

"We call it pre-visualization," Coppola says. "To go from the script and come up with a prototype movie before we had shot any film."

When actual shooting began on Zoetrope's elaborate reconstruction of Las Vegas, a camera with a beam splitter was employed. What this did was make two images at the same time: The 35mm film, which was stored for later development, and a videotape that could be seen immediately and to which music and effects could be added immediately. Everyone could see what was going on right away.

"I was able to see scenes that either had to be taken out of the picture altogether — that always happens in movies, very often months after you've shot them — so we were always editing. Post-production wasn't something at the end, but something going on right from the beginning."

Coppola admitted that he is always trying to see what the entire film will look like, "even from the day it's only a title."

His video system enabled him to get as close

to his ideal as is now possible. "Cinema is going toward becoming a performance art because you will be able to work on all the parts of it at once," he said. "This performance aspect means being able to call up everything at once and mix it together right there."

The videotape system enables him to have action, music, scenery and effects in front of him at the same time.

"The system takes thoughts in whatever way they come, gathers them, and then you're in the position to have ultimate, quick control. I found that by having the songs and the music coming in at the same time, we were experimenting with performances and scenes. Everything interacted and influenced everything else."

Coppola soon discovered that this system was the fastest method he'd ever worked with on a movie. "Because you see the potential," he explained, "you could see that you could have all the elements right in your hands and put them together immediately. And it was frustrating to have to wait that minute and a half or whatever it was [to edit the videotape]. I've been living with the slow method all my career and now, when we have this tremendous facility at our studio, I look for total, instantaneous, whatever they call it — access."

Coppola, here for the 12th International

Television Symposium, described his plans for the future of electronic cinema. For his next film, "Tucker" (about an American who tried to design a new kind of car in the late 1940s), he will take his experiment one step further.

He has had built a revolutionary new computerized system that will lock all the elements of a film together: image, dialogue and music. (Now sound and music are recorded separately and then laboriously added to the celluloid.) He explains his system: "It will link thoughts together so that a section of text is linked to a section of image. Or with a particular sound or [piece of] music. So that by manipulating the text, you manipulate the movie. Or you can manipulate the images and manipulate the text. They're all related, interconnected."

Is it worth all the time and money he has put into it? Critics say that there is no point in adapting video to filmmaking because the quality of video recording and playback equipment isn't up to the standards of 35mm film.

Francis Ford Coppola responds that in the not-too-distant future a director will be able to make film as easily as television news crews now record events on minicams, only the picture quality will be equal to that now available only with 35mm film. And, he adds, movie theaters will buy large-scale video projection equipment.

The director, Coppola says, will view an image through the viewfinder; the image will enter a high-definition color videocamera as electronic signals, be manipulated as signals, be simultaneously overlaid and mixed down and colored and given music as signals. He says that instead of the cumbersome methods of film, signals on tape will be all there is between the action on a sound stage and the picture later viewed on the theater screen.

Sony already has demonstrated a high-definition color video system, the quality of which is equal to 35mm film. And Coppola sees a future when he and other filmmakers will use high-definition video to make films that will be shown anywhere.

"Basically it's just one technology that can be served up in any form, whether it's just a small set or a screen in the home or in a big theater. It will be the new cinema."

Cut the Cost of Phoning From Abroad

by Paul Grimes

NEW YORK — During a recent stay at the Sheraton-Stockholm Hotel in Sweden, William T. Hazard, a business executive from New York, had to telephone the United States. He later recounted his experience in a letter to Howard P. James, chairman and president of the Sheraton Corporation at its headquarters in Boston.

"I was pleased to read on my room telephone the suggestion that I dial direct in order to make the call more economical than going through the operator. I did as you suggested and spent approximately 20 minutes on the phone to New York. The next morning, after I was presented with my statement, I learned that my economical call to the United States had cost me \$173."

"Exorbitant," Mr. Hazard charged. He said he presumed it was an error. Sheraton, however, said it was not.

Mr. Hazard's experience is similar to that of many other American travelers who, for business or personal reasons, have phoned home to the United States from overseas. For privacy, comfort or convenience, they place the calls from their hotel rooms. At checkout time, however, they discover that surcharges of 100 to 300 percent of the basic cost of each over-

from which you are calling recognizes the card), although even then the hotel may charge you up to \$10 for simply originating the call. Or you can arrange to be called from the United States at a specified place and hour by someone who can dial you direct from home or office.

The Bell System, meanwhile, has been ardently promoting a six-year-old program called Teleplan. Under it, participating countries and hotel groups agree on specified surcharges that are high enough to satisfy the hotels but low enough to encourage international phoning.

Responding to a reporter's inquiry about the experience of Mr. Hazard, who phoned New York from Stockholm, Larry K. Walker, Sheraton Corporation's vice president for reservations and reservations, said there was no company-wide policy beyond putting notices in guest rooms about surcharges.

Phillip D. Shea, senior vice president and director of public relations for Sheraton, said it was impossible to determine all the circumstances and comment on the appropriateness of the charge. But he said that even if Mr. Hazard had made the most expensive type of call — person-to-person at a peak hour — the cost levied by local telephone authorities would have been only \$59.58 for 20 minutes, based on the exchange rate at the time.

(which operates the phone services as well as the mails), a government tax and "a calculated surcharge, such as equipment rental, employee costs, etc." It says that a three-minute call from the hotel to the United States would cost about 77.40 Deutsche marks, or roughly \$32.25 at the exchange rate of 2.40 marks to the dollar.

The card does not say, however, that if the call was made from a government-operated phone center, such as at an airport or railroad station, it would cost only the basic post office rate plus tax, or about 33.43 marks (\$13.93). So when you phone from a room at the Inter-Continental, the difference, 43.97 marks (\$18.32), or 132 percent, goes to the hotel.

But most of it does not stay there, insists Fred Peelen, who was vice president of Inter-Continental operations in West Germany for five and a half years and is now general manager of the Barclay Hotel in New York. Mr. Peelen notes, first, that in Germany, as in much of Europe, the phone department of a hotel is looked upon as a separate entity that is expected to support itself. In the United States, he says, many hotels allow their phone departments to operate at a loss, which is paid by charging higher room rates.

In Germany, Mr. Peelen says, hotel phone operators are expected to speak at least three languages, often are paid nearly twice as much as operators in U.S. hotels and get higher fringe benefits. Also, he said, hotels in Germany own their telephone equipment and thus must account for maintenance and depreciation, while in the United States the equipment usually is leased.

Mr. Peelen's conclusion is that a substantial German hotel surcharge on a call to the United States is justified. After all the costs are deducted, he said, the hotel may make only about a 7 percent profit on a call.

But E.E. Carr, director of correspondent relations, Long Lines Department, of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the chief negotiator for A.T.&T.'s Teleplan, said the program is aimed at curbing excessive surcharges so travelers will not be completely frightened away from making overseas telephone calls.

A.T.&T. has negotiated Teleplan agreements with the Hilton International worldwide chain, Marriott Hotels, the British units of Trusthouse Forte, the Lygon Arms Hotel in Broadway, England, the Golden Tulip group in the Netherlands, and, through agreements with governments, all the hotels in Ireland, Israel and Portugal. As part of the agreements, A.T.&T. promises to publicize and promote Teleplan to the public and the travel trade.

Under Teleplan, a country or hotel group agrees on maximum surcharges to be added to the cost of phoning the United States from a guest room. In Israel, for example, for credit card or collect calls, the maximum is \$1 a call; for calls paid at the hotel, the maximum is 25 percent of the official toll or \$10, whichever is less.

The agreement with Hilton International calls for a maximum surcharge in most hotels of \$6 per credit-card or collect call; \$10 or 100 percent of the official toll, whichever is less, for operator-assisted calls paid at the hotel, and \$6 or 100 percent, whichever is less, for direct-dial calls paid at the hotel.

Even staunch advocates of Teleplan acknowledge, however, that where it exists there

may be even cheaper ways of phoning the United States. The cheapest, of course, is to go to a government-operated phone center. Keep in mind, however, that unlike the United States, most countries do not have a flat rate for the first three minutes, but charge by the minute or even by what they call an "impulse," which may be as little as one second.

In Cologne, West Germany, for example, an impulse is 1.4 seconds long, which means that there are 128.57 of them in three minutes. At an official rate of 0.26 marks an impulse, including tax, for a direct-dial three-minute call from Cologne to the United States the total cost is 33.43 marks — the equivalent of \$13.93 at the mid-June exchange rate — as stated above. But a three-minute direct-dial call from anywhere in the United States to West Germany is only \$6.27, including federal tax, in the daytime; at night the cost is \$5.05.

Because of such discrepancies, those experienced with international telephoning recommend that, whenever possible, you have your party at home call you when you are traveling abroad, rather than vice versa. To prepare for this, you should leave at home as detailed an itinerary as possible, including the dates, names, locations and phone numbers of the hotels where you plan to stay. (Your travel agent can provide the numbers.)

Mr. Carr of A.T.&T. says that when he calls his office in New Jersey from abroad, he simply gives his hotel room number and hangs up to await a call back by direct dial. He says he can do this within 10 seconds, which in West Germany is equivalent to 1.86 impulses. Even if the hotel adds a 150 percent surcharge to the bill, it will still be a nominal cost.

Travelers are strongly advised to find out about surcharges before placing overseas calls from their rooms. Where Teleplan is in effect, a tent card or similar notice explaining surcharges should be in the room, but in other hotels, it may not be.

If your hotel offers direct dialing, use it to call your party and ask to be called back. This will probably prove much cheaper in the end, even if you have not left a detailed itinerary at home and must take the time to explain exactly how to reach you.

If you cannot arrange a call back, use your phone company credit card, which is acceptable in most countries, although not in West Germany. Credit-card calls are added to your phone bill in the United States, so payment is deferred. Also, any surcharge that your hotel places on credit-card calls is usually much lower than for calls it adds to your bill.

As an alternative, call collect, if you expect the party at the other end to accept it. Mr. Carr cautions, however, that foreign hotels sometimes "drag their feet about giving you the international operator" because they prefer to handle the entire call and add the highest possible surcharge.

Phone at night from overseas points; rates are usually cheaper then, and sometimes they are cheaper on weekends, too.

Two booklets on international telephoning and related travel matters — "Personal International Directory" and "Getting Around Overseas" — are available free from the Bell System. Write to A.T.&T. Long Lines, Overseas Administration, P.O. Box 609, Morris Plains, N.J. 07950.

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The 'Parliaments' of Abidjan



Though not a maquis, this Katiola bar reflects the maquis' down-home feeling.

by Susan Linnée

ABJIDAN, Ivory Coast — By 10 p.m. on a Friday all the tables are full at the Maquis Moderne on Queen Poulkou Street, and the smell of roasting fish and barbecued chicken hangs in the humid night air.

Marguerite, a no-nonsense woman of undetermined age, casts an impatient eye at customers who linger too long over a single bottle of beer, while her competitor in the blue room at the front of the courtyard opens another bottle of champagne for a government official who is dancing with his shoes off.

As taxi drivers, off-duty cops, law students, hookers, novelists, dock workers, secretaries and bureaucrats dip their hands into plates of attiéké, steamed manioc meal, West African dance music pulsates from a loudspeaker.

Children carry pails of water for hand washing, an old woman crosses the courtyard on the way to the shower and a duck waddles under tables snapping up bugs.

There are plenty of restaurants of all sorts in this prosperous capital of 1.5 million. And there are many homes where the traditional kedjenou (braised chicken) and agouti (bush rat) are more expertly prepared.

The people who frequent the open air drinking and eating establishments known as maquis, however, are looking for something more than food for the body.

"I guess I'm hungry when I go to a maquis, but it's usually for conversation, to be with people and to get away from the constraints of the city," said Abdou Touré, an Ivorian sociologist. "They're sort of our corner bars."

The word maquis is French but comes from Corsican and means "rugged terrain." French resistance fighters in World War II hid out in such places and became known as maquisards.

When the drinking and eating places first sprang up in Abidjan in the late 1960s, they were dubbed maquis by students and intellectuals imbued with the revolutionary spirit of the times. The maquis were vaguely outside the law because there were no regulations governing their opening hours, working conditions and sale of alcoholic beverages.

No one knows how many maquis there are in Abidjan, the largest city in former French West Africa, because like many other businesses in the so-called informal sector, maquis do not appear on the commercial register. Educational guesses place the number at more than 100.

One woman may operate a maquis out of her two-room home in the crowded, traditional part of town called Treichville, selling beer and soft drinks and doing the cooking herself. Her children wait on tables but her husband has nothing to do with the operation.

Several women who live around the same courtyard may work together; other maquis are set up by men of means for their mistresses to keep them busy and in money.

All are run by women, and it is the rapport they establish with their customers, as well as the quality of their cooking, that ensures their success, Abdou Touré says.

Abidjan's population has tripled in the past 15 years, much of the influx made up of men from rural areas who have come to work in the city without their families.

Yvan Mersadier, an economist at a local research institute, feels the maquis fulfill an economic role by providing inexpensive gathering places for men who feel the alienation of the city.

Emmanuel Bile, a writer who knows at least half the maquis in town, says they "recreate the village where most of us have come from but where we can no longer live."

The open cooking fires, the assembly of clay pots, the sand swept clean with small brooms of ancient design, the informality and the walled-in security of the courtyard exert a powerful pull on people obliged to live in isolation in concrete apartment blocks.

Informal eating and drinking establishments are not unique to the Ivory Coast. There are the *clandestins* (semi-licit bars) and *dhitteries* (roust maison bars) of Senegal and the "widow's restaurants" of Douala, Cameroon. In the large cities of southern Nigeria there are the prosaically dubbed "food hotels."

Ivoise Dinsanche, a popular weekly magazine, calls the maquis "informal parliaments" in this single-party nation. They serve as transmitters for "Radio Treichville," the urban grapevine that fills in the gaps of the government-controlled press and broadcasting system.

Although some younger couples frequent maquis together, they are still largely a male — and African — domain.

Many Africans express surprise that Europeans would be interested in going to maquis. But Europeans contend the maquis is the easiest place to meet Ivorians, who are perceived as being particularly withdrawn.

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SERGUEI

seas call have been added to their bills by their hotels.

There are ways to avoid the surcharges. You can go to a government phone center (in most countries, the government runs the phone system), where there are no surcharges, or even use a coin phone, provided you can gather together enough coins and the pay phones accept them. (In some countries, the pay phones accept only *okens*.)

From your hotel room, you can use a Bell System credit card (if it

Leisure

Sete: The Port, the Cuisine and the Vineyards of Languedoc

The Town

SETE, France — "When I lecture abroad," Paul Valéry told a prize-day audience at his old high school in the town of his birth, "I'm quite often asked: 'What is Sete?' I tell them that we inhabit a remarkable island barely attached to the mainland by two strips of fine sand; so that on one side we command the sea, and on the other a salt lake that was probably christened *Thau* by the Phoenicians.

Sete, or Certe as it was spelled until 1928, has been occupied since prehistoric times. It remained little more than a huddle of fishermen's huts until the 17th century, when Louis XIV decided to build a port here on the slopes of the wooded island of Mont-Saint-Clair. The island was only joined to the mainland in the 18th century, by a bridge with 52 stone arches that linked it to Frontignan across the Etang d'Ingril.

A number of derivations have been suggested for the town's name. One from the Phoenician *setim*, meaning "wooded promontory"; another from the Latin *Insula Ceta*, "whale island" — from its humped shape rising above the flat dunes and salt lakes of the Languedoc coast, not because whales were found here. Smaller fish were, however, and still are in great abundance, both in the sea and in the great salt lake behind the town, the Bassin de Thau.

Sete rivals Marseilles as the premier French Mediterranean fishing port. In Roman times it was a center for pickled and salted fish (there were salt pans in Sete until 1969) that were dispatched to the ends of the empire to feed the legions. Here too the Romans made *garum*, a salty fish sauce to season food (similar to the *nuoc mam* sauce the Vietnamese still use).

Sete was the Mediterranean terminal port of the Canal du Midi (or Canal des Deux Mers) built by Riquet in the 17th century. The town grew quiet slowly during the 18th century. It was occupied by the English fleet for five days in 1710, after which the great military engineer Vauban built a defense system of forts to protect it, and it became a haven for pirates who preyed on English and Spanish ships.

The 19th century was its greatest period of expansion, with the digging of the Rhone-Sete Canal, the building of a breakwater to protect and improve the port and the construction of a rail link to the provincial capital Montpellier in 1839. This was the third line to be built in France, and connected the PLM to the Midi railway.

Improvements continued through the 19th and into the 20th century. A maritime channel was opened through the Bassin de Thau in 1926 and the port was modernized in 1950 and



Sete's cemetery by the sea inspired Paul Valéry's poem "Le Cimetiére Marin."

again in 1966, enabling it to dock tankers to supply the refinery at Frontignan. Industry grew with the port, and with the expansion of the French Empire in the 19th century, it became an important port for trade with North Africa, which continues today (there is a car ferry to Morocco).

The hinterland is quite heavily industrialized, but since shipping has moved away to the Maritime Port, Sete has found a new life as a holiday center. The old quarter retains its charm with its canals, boats and the port. The sandy beaches around the corniche stretch to the newly developed resort Cap d'Agde.

Sete has been described as "a Venice with cars." The town's Grand Canal — the Canal de Sete — runs surprisingly clean and unpolluted from the railway station to the old port and yacht marina. At the seaward end, a dozen fish restaurants line the quay, vying for customers, importuning the strolling tourists to try the glistening plates of seafood and Setais specialties (see accompanying article).

Leafy streets with secluded villas creep up the slopes of Mont-Saint-Clair. Near the chapel of Notre Dame de la Salette, converted from an old fortification, is a magnificent panorama over the port and the eastern part of the Bassin de Thau, with its oyster and mussel beds, to the distant peaks of the Cévennes.

Near the bottom of the road that winds up the hill is the *Cimetière Marin*, which inspired Valéry to write his "Graveyard by the Sea." One of the most famous and frequently translated poems of the 20th century. Clinging to the steep hillside, the cemetery overlooks the sparkling sea, the outer harbor and the Fort Saint Pierre, built by Vauban in the 18th century and now converted into an open-air *Théâtre de la Mer*. This is where Sete's summer theater festival is held, this year between Aug. 22-26.

In the high summer the sun beats down on the white marble tombs, the dark green flames of the cypresses and the spreading pines that scent the hot air. Yachts sail like pecking doves — in Valéry's memorable image — seen over the roofs of the mausoleums:

Closed, sacred, filled with insubstantial fire, Terrestrial fragment dedicated to the light, This place pleases me, ruled by flambeaux, Composed of gold, of stone and dark groves, Where so much marble trembles over so many shades: The faithful sea sleeps here on my tombs!

Valéry himself is now buried in the family grove. Born in 1871 the son of a Corsican father and an Italian mother, Valéry left Sete in his teens but always regarded it as the formative influence on his poetry and Mediterranean view of life. His birthplace was destroyed in the last war, but a well-designed modern museum next to the cemetery bears his name. On the first floor is a room dedicated to Valéry, displaying manuscripts, memorabilia, photographs and his own accomplished watercolor sculptures and drawings (including illustrations for "Graveyard by the Sea").

The museum also contains a small art gallery and displays devoted to the archaeology and history of the area, including a fascinating section of models and documents relating to the traditional *joutes nautiques* (water jousting games) that take place during rival quarters of the city each summer during the theater festival.

Sete is an ideal center from which to explore the Bassin de Thau, with its ancient fishing villages, and the vineyards of Languedoc-Béziers, Montpellier and Nîmes are within an hour by train or car, and the sandy beaches are numerous, though crowded in high summer. ■

The Cuisine

by Peter Graham

SETE, France — The cooking of the Languedoc coast, between the point where the Rhone flows into the Mediterranean and the beginning of the Pyrénées-Orientales department, is not nearly as well-known as its Provencal cousin. This is largely because the littoral itself, long

a mosquito-infested string of salt marshes and lagoons, has been opened up to visitors only recently, following De Gaulle's decision in 1963 to reclaim the coast and build, from scratch, a series of big seaside resorts such as La Grande Motte, Palavas-les-Flots, Cap d'Agde and Gruissan.

Languedoc cuisine has its own distinctive qualities, particularly in its treatment of fish. Although garlic is widely used, as in Provence, the amounts are less overwhelming. And the region has an extra string to its bow — France's only Mediterranean oysters (not counting those of Corsica), the *huîtres de Bouzigues*. These grow in a huge salt-water lagoon, the Bassin de Thau, that is cut off from the sea by the town of Sete and a long, narrow sandbank.

Sete is France's second-largest Mediterranean fishing port in terms of tonnage (most of the catch is made up of tuna, anchovies and sardines). But unlike giants like Marseilles, or Boulogne on the Channel — and although it has a large industrial complex adjoining it — Sete has retained the pleasant atmosphere of a small port. It is crisscrossed with canals that are chockablock with jaunty fishing boats. Its fishermen's slabs display that excitingly eclectic selection of marine species that indicates a very short journey from fisherman to customer.

Of the many restaurants that cram the quayside along Sete's main canal, there are two that stand out in particular, La Rotonde and La Palangrotte. La Rotonde (17 quai du Marechal-de-Lattre-de-Tassigny; tel: 67/74.21.64; closed Sunday) is remarkable both for its Belle Epoque decor (a towering ceiling with cherubs gambling on the moldings) and for its two set menus (very good value at 35 and 60 francs). The less expensive one, for example, includes fish soup or six large mussels, a large heap of whitebait or stuffed mussels, salad and dessert.

Moules farcies may seem a trifle lightweight for a main course. In Languedoc, however, they do not come merely swimming in garlic-and-parsley butter, as in Provence, but are filled with a stuffing worthy of the name (minced veal and pork, egg, breadcrumbs and garlic), closed up again and cooked cautiously, lest they open, in a tomato sauce with a soupçon of chili powder. The very large mussels worth the bother of stuffing are reared in the Bassin de Thau.

The Rotonde, by the way is part of the Grand Hotel, which has an equally intact old-fashioned atmosphere. Its vast landings, furnished with armchairs and the occasional piano, look out on a central winter garden, where breakfast is served — altogether a must for anyone wishing to relive or imagine the grand style of prewar hotel accommodation (for a mere 145 francs a night for two).

La Palangrotte (rue Paul-Valéry; tel: 67/74.19.78, about 150 francs, with set menu at 85



Sauvare harvests his own oysters.

francs) has a dazzling white decor, quietly professional service and many of the local specialties — fish soup, whitebait, grilled fish, deep-fried squid, *moules farcies* — also found in restaurants on the same quay, but here cooked with a care and an emphasis on quality that make it Sete's best eating place. Generally speaking, Languedoc wines are unexceptional, but owner-chef Alain Gernigani has succeeded in rounding up the finest of them for his wine list.

His most interesting dish is *bourride*. Now, a *bourride* on any menu except in or near Sete will automatically be the version from Toulon, which consists of large chunks of fish in a rich, spicy emulsion of their cooking liquid and *rouille* (also known as *aïoli* — garlic mayonnaise — with chili and, usually, saffron). At La Palangrotte, the sauce is also an emulsion of *aïoli* (a mild one) and cooking liquid, but the extra flavor is provided not by saffron, but by very finely chopped carrots, celery, leeks and Swiss chard tops, whose crispness contrasts refreshingly with the creaminess of the sauce.

There is another local specialty that has not traveled beyond its place of origin: the *petits pâtes de Pézenas*. These small pies, much the size and shape of cotton spools, are filled with a curiously un-French mixture of mutton, suet, brown sugar and spices — and are eaten as a dessert! Anyone who knows that the genuine British mince pie once used to contain mutton will not be surprised to learn that the recipe for these *petits pâtes* seems to have been introduced to Pézenas by none other than Lord Clive in the mid-18th century.

The pies are still made by most *pâtisseries* in Pézenas, though they vary greatly in quality. Your best bet is *Pâtisserie Roc* on place de la République. The same square accommodates Pézenas' bustling street market on Saturdays,

where fishermen sell another kind of pie (found in Sete, too), the tasty *telle*, which has a filling of onion, tomato, thyme, black olives and baby octopus.

Pézenas (18 kilometers inland from the Bassin de Thau) is a well-preserved, largely 16th-century little town that is most definitely worth a visit. Reasonable food — both in price and quality — can be had at Geneys (19 avenue Aristide-Briand; tel: 67/98.13.99; set menus 35 and 60 francs).

Nothing could be more different from Pézenas than the new resort of Cap d'Agde (23 kilometers down the coast from Sete), a vast sprawl of pastel-colored holiday apartments clustered round a large, yacht-filled harbor. At one end of the resort is Europe's biggest nudist colony. Unexpectedly for such a setting, the Brasserie (Port Richelieu 2; tel: 67/94.74.75; about 90 francs) does very authentic versions of Languedoc dishes like *brochette de moules, rouille de seiches* (cuttlefish in a tomato-flavored sauce emulsified with *aïoli*) and *encornets farcis* (squid with a meat-based stuffing including Bayonne ham — left out by most chefs — and, again, *aïoli* in the sauce). The wide selection of grilled fish is remarkable for its freshness.

But for the last word in freshness you have to try the mussels and oysters at Le Glacier, an engagingly kitsch hotel-restaurant in Marseilles, a sleepy little port on the Bassin de Thau (boulevard Victor-Hugo; tel: 67/77.22.04; closed Monday and October; weekday menus at 50 francs; weekends, 80 and 110 francs). Brothers Robert and Charles Sauvare are not only the *patrons* of the restaurant, but what the French quaintly call *mytiliculteurs* and *ostréiculteurs* (or *conchyliculteurs*, if you want to cover both categories at once) — in other words, they rear their own mussels and oysters a kilometer out of Marseilles, and 300 meters from the shore, in the crystalline waters of the lagoon.

Other fish (mostly grilled) and shellfish (*escargots de mer* — whelks — with *aïoli* and a bumper *plateau de coquillages*, including the rare *violet*) come from the sea just off the coast between Sete and Cap d'Agde, often as part of the *poisson de la traine*, a mixed bag of live fish bargained for and bought as it is in the process of being hauled up the beach in huge dragnets.

Such practices are dying out as summer vacationers encroach increasingly on Mediterranean beaches. The vineyards bordering the lagoon (whose wine, incidentally, is one of the ingredients of Noilly Pray, which is made, put in barrel, and matured in the open air in Marseilles before being shipped for bottling in Marseilles) are being bought up by property developers with an eye on the ever-booming second-home market. Only the profitable oyster beds, a strikingly delicate network of posts and wires floating ethereally just above the water as though hatched in by some draftsman, seem destined to endure.

weekend

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List in the Classified Section

International datebook

AUSTRIA
VIENNA, English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60) — "Same Time Next Year" (Slade).
Modern Art Gallery, Loft (tel: 52.53.30) — To Aug. 8: "Huelle," exhibition by Gruppe 78, group of Swiss artists.
Musical Summer — Includes: July 7: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Michael D. Morgan conductor (Mozart, Strauss, Brahms); July 9: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Charles Mackerras conductor (Handel, Mozart, Brahms).

BEIJING
BRUSSELS, Ecole de Danse Angèle Albrocht (tel: 02/345.36.88) — To July 8: International Festival of Dance Films.
Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 02/512.04.03) — Exhibitions — To July 12: "Painting in Germany," To July 19: "Jose Guadalupe Posada: 1852-1913," retrospective of etchings and drawings.
CHIMAY, Festival de Wallonie (tel: 060/21.29.29). Includes: July 4: Antwerp Trio (Marcello, Chopin, Kodaly); July 5: Joerg Demus piano (Beehoven, Franck, Schumann).

ENGLAND
CHICHESTER, July 6-18: Festival (tel: 78.01.92). Includes: July 6-9: String Quartet Master Class, Chichester Quartet; July 6: Berlin Symphony Orchestra, Theodore Bloomfield conductor (Wagner, Grieg).
GLASTONBURY, Abbey Ruins — July 4-11: Miracles at Glastonbury, a play recounting the story of the Holy Grail (tel: 0458/33255).
LONDON, Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04) — July 4-11: "Troilus and Cressida."
City of London Festival (tel: 236.06.69). Includes: July 6: "Rite of Spring/Kirsbaum Trio" (Mozart, Ravel, Schubert); July 8: Henryk Seryng violin, Ian Brown piano (Mozart, Bach, Beethoven); July 10: Lindsey String Quartet (Beehoven, Stravinsky, Brahms).
Royal Opera House (tel: 240.10.66) — July 7 and 10: "Peter Grimes." July 6-9: Mozart Festival. Includes: July 6, 8 and 11: "Don Giovanni."
Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — July 6-11: Ballet Stars of America.

FRANCE
AVIGNON, July 7-Aug. 2: Festival (tel: 90/86.24.43). Includes: Cou-

GERMANY
WEST GERMANY
BERLIN, Deutsche Oper (tel: 341.44.48) — July 5: "Wozzeck" (Ponchielli); Valéry Panoofy, Gailina Panova, Heidemarie Schwarz, Vladimir Gelvan, Sander Nemethy.
Galerie Spang, Fasanenstrasse 13 — To July 31: "arin Festtage includes Christa Dachs' vision of New York City.
Museums fuer Islamische Kunst, Dahlemer — To Aug. 23: "145 Master-

ITALY
GENOVA, Teatro Comunale dell'Opera (tel: 010/58.93.29) — International Ballet Festival. Includes: July 7-12: "West Side Story," Living Arts, Jerome Robbins choreographer/director.
MILAN, Teatro alla Scala — July 7-8: Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Georg Solti conductor (Beehoven, Strauss, Bartok); July 9: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin).
RAVELLO, July 7-9: Music Festival. Includes: July 7-9: Camera Academica del Mozarteum, Sander Vegh conductor (Mozart, Schubert, Bartok).
SPOLETO, To July 12: Festival of Two Worlds (tel: 0743/28120). Includes: July 4-5: Alexander Godunov and friends (stars of American Ballet Theatre); July 5 and 8-12: "The Dream of a Ridiculous Man" (Dostoyevsky); July 8-11: Dennis Wayne Dance Theatre.
VENICE, Teatro Malibran — July 7-9: "Kontakhof," Wuppertal Dance Theatre.
"Tanto la Fenice" — To July 22: "Dance Europe 81." Includes: Ballet Rambert, Paris Opera Research Group, Geneva Grand Theatre Ballet, Ballet of the 20th Century, Royal Danish Ballet soloists, a ballet spectacle on the Grand Canal, dance marathon in Piazza San Marco.

JAPAN
TOKYO, Gotoh Museum (tel: 703.06.61) — To July 19: "Old Ceramics and Old Mirrors" exhibition.
National Museum (tel: 822.11.11) — To July 12: "Exhibition of Ancient Indonesian Art."
Kuro Shukoku Museum (tel: 833.71.66) — "Landscape and Ceramic Exhibition."
Takanawa Art Museum (tel: 441.63.63) — "Wooden Images and Buddhist Paintings."

THE NETHERLANDS
AMSTERDAM, To July 15: Holland

SINGAPORE
SINGAPORE, Victoria Concert Hall — July 11: National Theatre Symphony Band.
Victoria Exhibition Hall — July 7-12: "Our Young Generation," exhibition of 231 color and monochrome prints of life of young people in Singapore.

SPAIN
GRANADA, International Festival of Music and Dance (tel: 22.52.01). Includes: Palacio de Carlos V — July 4: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Beehoven, Wagner); July 6: Spanish National Orchestra, Jesus Lopez Cobos conductor, Alicia Nafiz mezzo-soprano, Cristina Ortiz piano (de Falla, Bartok, Ravel).
MADRID, Museum of Contemporary Art — "Salon de los 16," exhibition of 16 young painters.
Teatro Nacional de la Zarzuela (tel: 211.43.41) — July 4-5: "La Raza de Azafar," July 6-10: "Luis Fernandez," Galeria Mira (tel: 401.01.08) — "Garcia Eguin," exhibition.

SWITZERLAND
GENEVA, July 4: Independence Day celebrations sponsored by the American International Club includes marching bands, fireworks, etc.
Musée de l'Athénée (tel: 29.75.66) — July 4-Sept. 6: "Intimate Picasso: Mays Ruiz-Picasso Collection."
ZURICH, Galerie Wolfberg — To Aug. 23: "Eugen Fruch: 1914-1975," paintings.

TURKEY
ISTANBUL, 9th International Festival (tel: 45.19.12). Includes: Anatark Kultura Merkezi — July 5 and 7: Mikhal Pietner piano (Bach, Beehoven, Liszt, Prokofiev); July 9: Pedro Soler guitar; Acikava Tiyatro — To July 7: Bolshoi Ballet, Aya Irini — July 6: Smetana Trio (Beehoven, Brahms, Smetana); Istanbul Belediyesi Sanat Galerisi, Taksim — To July 15: "Frank Meadow Suncliff: 1852-1941."

UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, Metropolitan Museum of Art (tel: 879.55.00) — To July 5:

WEST GERMANY
representing 14 nations. July 10: Julian Lloyd Webber.

SWITZERLAND
more than 20 contemporary Indian films largely from the last decade. Symposium will be held in each section.

WALES
LLANGOLLEN, July 7-12: International Film Festival (tel: 86.02.36). Includes: July 7: Veru Bulgarian State Dance Company; July 8: International Folk Singers and Dancers.

MUNICH, Bayerischer Staatoper — July 9-Aug. 2: Opera Festival. Includes: July 9: "The Woman Without a Shadow," July 10: "Roméo and Juliet."

Greece is Great in Autumn.

ATHENS — When the soft Autumn sunshine continues and the crowds dwindle, that's a delicious time to visit Athens, divine city of Greece. Stroll up to see the Parthenon, the most glorious symbols of civilization, visit the museums, the Agora, the Plaka... talk to the sponge-sellers or sit in the little kermis-cafes and savour the real Greece in its food and its people. It's all very relaxed in Athens at this time of the year.

CRUISES — In the Autumn it's easy to wander down to the harbour and buy a ticket for a cruise to the legendary Greek Islands. Go for a day or go for a whole week; either way it will be one of the greatest experiences of your life, whether you choose a luxury cruise ship or an island-hopping ferry. (And there's still time to book a last minute cruise.)

HOTELS — You will want to the hospitality of Greece's hotels from the 5-star luxury of the international hotels to the quiet charm and friendliness of a taverna. And you'll discover that Greeks do everything to make sure you return. (And if you phone now, you can still book in Athens for last minute holidays.)

FLIGHTS — You can reach Athens and the Greek Islands from most of the important cities of Europe by Olympic Airways, the National Airline of Greece. On a "Whispering Giant" A300 Airbus or Boeing jet, in just a few hours you'll be sitting in the Greek Autumn sunshine sipping Ouzo, and watching the world drift by.

ACTIVITIES — There's so much to do in Greece in Autumn... swim in the Aegean... play Golf... go sailing... eat out-of-doors... visit Delphi... pick flowers... talk to a fisherman. Greece's holiday season lasts right through the year. Just ask your travel agent for the Autumn details and last minute bookings for Athens Hotels and Cruises... then relax.

greece

The 365 day Holiday

Alice Jahier: 'I Still Write on My Knees'

by Carol Mann

PARIS — "I shall never forget the first time I saw Colette. She was seated in a box below me at the theater, munching sweets throughout the performance. I never seen anyone munch sweets like that, ore or since, so resolutely, so intensely, with that grave determination as she solemnly held her way through the box. I forget what play was, in fact I watched only her. Fellow writer Alice Jahier has learned to look at Colette by now, that intense, self-knowing forever observing, only less leonine, as she reclines on her day bed, surrounded by mementos and sepia photographs in a oak-lined grotto in Paris' seventh arrondissement. There is always a dictionary and some pen at hand.

Alice Jahier has looked at people and the arts in her life sideways and upside down, in an angle that is all her own and which is reflected in the stories and essays she has been writing since she was a child. At the age of 20, she solemnly burned everything she had written until then. She was reading "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu" (shortly after having attended Proust's funeral in 1922), was in love with a young cinema critic (whom she subsequently married) and about to discover the joys of being a writer in Paris.

"Like so many female writers of my time, I used to write on any bit of available surface, which is why to this day, I still write on my knees. I know that it's ludicrously uncomfortable, but I never could get used to writing a proper desk.

"Writing is a very private, secret activity; you need an intimate space of your own. But our flat and all those I knew, there was no such space. The man had his study and the woman, at best, her boudoir — which was usually converted into something else.

"You were constantly interrupted. Women sit weren't taken seriously as writers. In fact, I think persons weren't expected to think independently at all, and any creative activity as seen as rather shameful self-indulgence. Women's magazines provided the main outlet for most writers like me, and you were required to turn out such drivel.

"So there I was, with a pile of papers on my lap, on the corner of the settee writing my stories and trying not to feel guilty if the maid caught a glimpse of me or visitors asked me what I was doing."

Alice Jahier attacked women's magazines in



Jahier: more and more like Colette.

a famous article for *Esprit* in 1936. This particular issue was significantly titled "Women Are People, Too." *Esprit*, for which she wrote regularly, was the eminent left-wing intellectual review of the Catholic intelligentsia, directed by the philosopher Emmanuel Mounier; her husband, Valéry Jahier, was a contributing editor whose speciality was the cinema.

So the house was full of screenwriters, critics and cinema aficionados like Henri Langlois, who was then busily assembling films for the Cinematheque Francaise. Alice Jahier was cast in the role of the Parisian hostess, famous for her wit and her jade eyes, organizing dinner parties and gatherings while yearning to get back to the short story she had been forced to interrupt before lunch.

Psychoanalysis, she says, kept her sane. Valéry and she had launched into it at a time when it was hardly fashionable to do so. Her analyst was the legendary Marie Bonaparte, a direct descendant of Napoleon who had just been trained by Freud himself. It revolutionized her life and still continues to do so, she maintains.

World War II came just as she had finally cleared a corner of the flat for herself. Valéry had died by then, and she was forced to leave

Paris, threatened by her Jewish origins. She fled to London, where she rallied to the Free French Cause, working on the protocol service, contributing regularly to French papers and writing programs for the BBC World Service. She began to acquire a considerable reputation, and one critic described her style as "Dickensian" so much that Gen. de Gaulle himself was intrigued and asked her to lunch one day.

"But he only gave me two hours' notice; you don't issue lunch invitations to a lady two hours in advance, now do you?" she recalls. "And besides, I really did have another engagement. So I turned lunch down; I can't understand why people made such a fuss about that. The truth of the matter is that I don't really know what I could have said to him, surrounded by all those officers. Perhaps, if we could have lunched alone, I would have canceled that other appointment."

She then wrote a book of prose-poems, "France inoubliable" (France Remembered), published in 1943, which accompanied photographs of lyrical French landscapes and was introduced by T.S. Eliot. She realized, much to her surprise, that she had developed real nostalgia for France. She longed to get back to Paris, her flat, her books and that private bit of desk she had finally acquired.

When she did, she encountered a world that had been transformed beyond recognition. She returned to writing for assorted magazines and researching; one of her most imaginative tasks was working with Lotte Eisner on the French rendering of "L'Ecran Emmanuelle," the classic of German Expressionist Cinema.

In later years, Alice turned to graphology (the study of handwriting), a profession that she views as an intuitive process, self-revealing yet always mysterious.

"I have never done anything else but read and write all my life. I write because I am a writer and that life exists for me through my written expression. I still carry on writing mentally, always, even though I don't see very much now. I never was ambitious in any way, and perhaps the period in which I grew up encouraged that passive attitude, but I don't think I could have been more aggressive.

"Writing is a compulsion, something that possesses you and that you own intimately at the same time; it is my whole life. When you are marked out to be a writer, as Colette once said, and your whole inner substance, your very essence is words, you can't help it, you can't live otherwise. I never could."

An Unlikely Artists' Haven in Tuscany

by Lis Bensley

IL BORRO, Italy — To inquisitive tourists meandering along the back roads of southeast Tuscany, Il Borro may seem a quaint remnant of the past — nothing more than a tiny, 1,000-year-old hamlet nestled almost inconspicuously among rolling hills of vineyards and olive groves.

A small cluster of weather-worn stone houses crests a ridge above a steep ravine. Cobblestone roads snake their way through the village, leading to a miniature piazza and an unadorned church. The placid, rural setting envelops the village in tranquility, only occasionally disturbed by the sounds of an automobile.

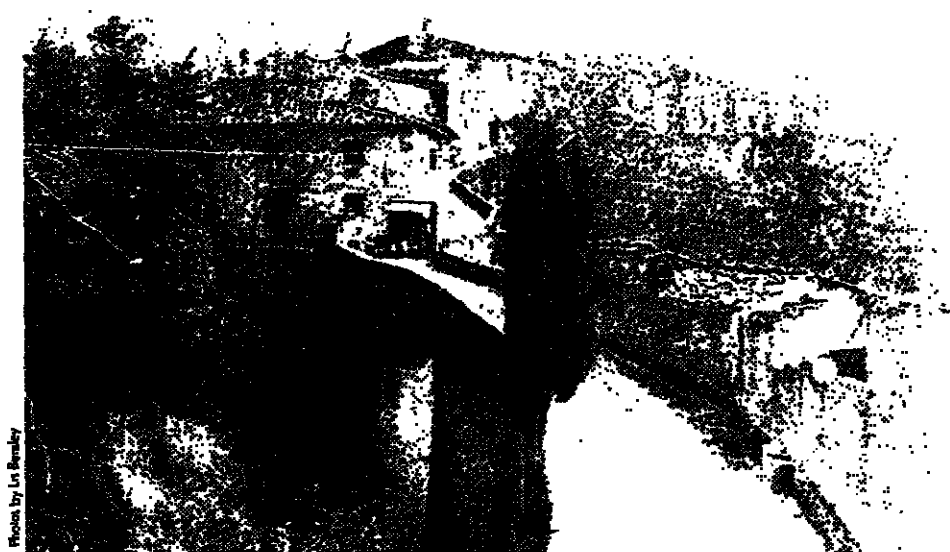
But to Amedeo di Savoia, Duke of Aosta, Il Borro is more than a vestige of another era. The 37-year-old duke owns the isolated village 20 miles southeast of Florence between San Giustino and Arezzo. And not only does he want to keep the village alive, he also envisions it as a seed for the future — a small, international center for culture.

So it was with almost a paternal pride that he recently welcomed guests at the art gallery in the piazza. Friends, critics and buyers gathered to view the jewelry and collages of Giocanda Crivelli, a Florentine-born, New York-based artist. It was an enthusiastic turnout and marked Il Borro's first association with the New York art world.

"Giocanda is the first American artist to show her work here," the duke explained after the show's opening. "And she has started a relationship that I hope will grow. I love art and music and getting these people together because I want to get Il Borro known and keep the interest alive."

Miss Crivelli's exhibition is not Il Borro's first, however. The gallery, originally a hospital, was established nine years ago to house the works of Maurizio Mantelli, a Florentine artist. The favorable response from the local artistic community spawned the idea for a more ambitious exhibition two years later, when more than 1,000 contemporary Italian paintings were hung on the doors and walls of Il Borro's 20 houses.

Then, in 1977, music was added to the cultural repertoire. Every year on the first Saturday of July, musicians studying in Florence perform in the piazza at sunset. "The concerts are not only romantic, they're beautiful," said the duke proudly. "The sun has just begun to



The Duke of Aosta singlehandedly restored the 1,000-year-old hamlet Il Borro.

set, the swallows fly low and there's nothing but classical music and birds singing."

Indeed, within the surrounding Tuscan community, Il Borro is slowly emerging as a cultural center. But it is not so much the events that make the village. Rather it is the village that makes the events.

Built on the foundations of both Etruscan and Roman settlements, Il Borro's origins date back to circa 900, when a small chapel was erected. Later a castle was built and purchased in 1256 by Borro dal Borro, a nobleman from Milan.

"No one knows for certain whether the Borro family gave the name to the village or if the village gave the name to the family," said the duke. "If the family named the town, it is rather a coincidence, because in Italian borro means canyon and the town is surrounded by one."

The castle disappeared mysteriously around this time — "There are no records of it," the duke said — and several houses were constructed sometime between 1300 and 1400.

Over the years, the village grew into a thriving parish. By 1845, Il Borro was the center for more than 350 neighboring inhabitants. When Count of Turin bought the village as well as 1,800 acres of adjacent property in 1904, 250 workers still populated the area. Yet, when the duke inherited the family estate in 1964, the village was almost deserted.

"After World War II everyone started going to the main towns to work in factories. When I came, there were only three families left and 70 percent of the houses were falling to pieces." Only the activities of the parish priest seemed to be keeping Il Borro alive. Don Pasquale Mencattini had constructed models of ancient shops that had been indigenous to the area.

According to the duke, these models — tiny replicas of a tradition that was disappearing — had given Il Borro a new reason for life. Busloads of children and local visitors frequently came to admire Don Pasquale's works: an inn, a cantina, a blacksmith's, an olive cellar, a flour mill and a tailor's and carpenter's shop.

"It was very important to me to have these people stay, to keep Il Borro alive," the duke admitted. So, seven years ago, he began restoring the village. Local artisans were hired to reconstruct falling roofs and crumbling walls. The houses were painted in the traditional colors of pink, orange and yellow. And plumbing and electricity were installed.

"Good plumbing and bathrooms — that was very important. It's not a luxury. It's to keep the people here. But we wanted to restore Il Borro as genuinely as possible," he added. "We wanted to keep the antiquity as it was, to keep the local color and traditions."

Word of the duke's renovations began to

Antique Dealers' 'Hypermarket' in London

by Scottie Held

LONDON — Insiders know about it, but few others have ever heard of one of London's most unusual antique markets, Alfies on Church Street.

Alfies is a dealers' market where people love to talk antiques, to trade and, above all, to deal. Professionals from Holland, Germany, Australia, Japan and even the post West End hops all buy here. The overhead is low, which means prices are, too.

But you don't have to be a dealer or a collector to enjoy a visit. Go for the atmosphere. Casual, informal, bustling — almost Dickensian — is the way Benny Gray, the owner, describes it.

Mr. Gray pioneered the antique supermarket concept back in 1964. Since then, he has opened five more of them. This market was conceived as an unpretentious place away from the high trade area of London's West End. "And what could be less pretentious than the name Alfies?" asks Benny Gray.

The original Alfie is Mr. Gray's father, a presence not only at his namesake market but also at his son's high trade markets, Gray and Jays Mews. Located in the heart of Mayfair just south of Oxford Street, these markets are smooth and shiny, all garden green and white,

lattice work and carpets. When an underground river was discovered during the building of Jays Mews, Alfie Gray stocked it with goldfish which he carried in little plastic bags from the pet store up the street.

Don't be misled by the description of Alfies as a "supermarket." There are no nicely laid-out aisles, no bright lights, no orderly stock displays. It's all under one roof, but only in the sense that many small buildings have been connected to one another. Holes have been knocked through walls, a stairway added here, a passageway there.

Like any other London antique supermarket or "hypermarket," it houses about 200 stalls and just about as many specialties — old lace, early photography equipment, Imari vases, ship's telegraphs, Edwardian clothing, bottles and glass, old coins, objets d'art.

One shop, located in the basement, has a wonderful assortment of signs: cast-iron London street signs, Victorian postbox plaques, advertising posters and signs from public conveniences in leaded glass.

Another stall has an endless array of old souvenirs from once-fashionable English towns. One man says, "I left my heart in Ramsgate." Endless numbers of plates and boxes commemorate Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

The strength of the British pound and the

high rate of inflation have hurt the antiques market. Unfortunately for the prospective buyer, this has not resulted in any lowering of prices. But in spite of the economic climate, Bennie Gray is planning a 200-stall addition to Alfies. He believes that the antiques business will pull out of its slump by the end of the year. "With the poor economy, a lot of dealers are forced to close their own shops and are moving into ours."

U.S. dealers are buying stained glass, ceramic tiles, decorative architectural details and, above all, Art Deco. The Japanese are said to be the current big spenders. Those antique doisonee vases for sale on the Ginza return to Tokyo via Alfies.

If you are willing to sash around in the rain with a flashlight at 5 a.m., you might get a better price at Bermondsey Market (across the Thames from the Tower of London). There is no overhead there at all — Bermondsey is an open-air market that closes before commuters begin their morning trip into the city.

But other than Bermondsey, there isn't any other market of comparable range that can come close to Alfies on price. Most items are in the £1 to £500 range.

Dealers are dealing. People are dickering, bickering, gossiping. Go to Alfies and step into a Dickens novel. But watch out: The Artful Dodger may be just around the corner.



Clive Cable surveys his stock at Alfies.

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The art market

Masters of Italian Baroque

by Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON — "At one time," Sir Osbert Sitwell wrote of Bologna, "the city possessed its own race of painters; the three Carracci — Agostino, Annibale and Ludovico — and, among others, Guido Reni, Domenichino, Guercino, Albani and the Gandolfi brothers."

Of those named by Sir Osbert, Agostino Carracci, Albani and Guercino are represented in the magnificent compilation of Italian Baroque paintings with which Matthiesen Fine Art (7-8 Mason's Yard, Duke Street, St. James's, London SW1) opens a splendid new gallery on three floors.

Attributed by Prof. Carlo Volpe to Agostino Carracci, "Cleopatra" is a fine example of High Baroque, an amalgam, so to speak, of Tintoretto and Veronese.

Francesco Albani, who initially worked with the Carracci, is represented by a dramatic "Communion of Mary Magdalene." Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, called Il Guercino, is represented by two works, the most important of which is "The Return of the Prodigal Son," commissioned from him by Cardinal Boncompagni while Archbishop of Bologna and a favorite theme of Guercino, who made at least seven versions of it.

The great wonder of Italian Baroque is, of course, that Bologna was only one, and not the foremost, of cities to cherish and support a host of master painters.

Here for example is one of Mattia Preti's tremendous Neapolitan Biblical dramas — "Salome with the Head of John the Baptist." Painted early in his career, it is a restrained work compared with the magisterial "Martyrdom of St. Catherine" in the Robert and Bertina Suida Manning Collection in New York. Nevertheless it holds within it, especially in the treatment of the solemn visages of Salome, the executioner and the serving maid, the seeds of his later characterizations.

Much traveled was Giovanni Benedetto Castiglione (1609-1665), who worked first in his birthplace Genoa, then in Rome, Mantua and Venice. Here he is represented by two strongly contrasting paintings — the autumn-colored, austere "St. Francis in Ecstasy Adoring the Crucifix" and the huge, colorful and crowded "God Creating the Animals."

Ranged in a semicircle round a majestic God the Creator are a Dalmatian and a wild boar, a cat, geese, peacocks, hens, turkeys, a goat, a sheep, horses, an ibex, an ox and — head and shoulders above them all — an aphanthrope. One wonders where on his travels Castiglione encountered this cousin of the dodo. No matter. It is a creature in every sense of the word, of great magnificence.

A younger artist who learned much from Castiglione, not so much in artistic techniques, but in his attitude to the artistic temperament, was the intensely poetical Salvatore Rosa (1615-1673) present here in an early work "A Landscape with Travelers Asking the Way."

Rosa was the only considerable Italian Baroque landscapist — the others were the French Gaspard Dughet and Claude Lorraine and his landscape here, bathed in golden sunset light, manifestly influenced Nicolaes Berchem, who could well have seen it on his travels through Italy in 1642. This particular painting has a romantic connection with English collectors: For more than 200 years (from 1760 to 1975), it hung in Denton Park, Yorkshire, the seat of the Ibbetson family, while another similar Rosa landscape has long

been in the collection of Lord Sackville at Knole.

Three other of the 35 Baroque masters in this show must also be mentioned. Among the first generation of Caravaggio's followers, Bartolomeo Manfredi (c. 1582-1620) worked so close to his master's style that even in the 17th century his work was often confused with that of Caravaggio.

Manfredi is represented here by "The Flagellation" one of a series he made on the passion and death of Christ, and companion to the "Christ Crowned with Thorns" formerly in the Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Ganz Collection.

Both Cesare Dandini (1596-1656) and Carlo Dolci (1616-1686) were the ornaments, early and late, of Florentine Baroque, and both were child prodigies. Dandini was apprenticed, aged 12, to Francesco Curradi, as well as to other masters, including Domenico Passignano, whom he assisted in the decoration of Pisa Cathedral. He made many large religious works, but in his maturity was at his best in mythological figures and allegories, of which the hitherto unpublished "Orpheus" in the current exhibition is typical.

The color scheme of this work is astonishingly bold — the sky a vivid cerulean, Or-

pheus' robe royal blue, his shoulder strap and the strings of his lyre an intense coral pink. Its early provenance is obscure, but the probability is that it was painted for one of Dandini's musical patrons, who include several members of the Medici family and the musician Bartolomeo Landini.

Carlo Dolci may be accounted the epitome of Baroque painting. He is represented here by what art historian Charles McCorquodale has termed "one of the masterpieces of the Florentine 17th century": "David with the Head of Goliath." This is one of a pair commissioned by the Marchese Rinuccini in 1669 (the subject of the other was "Salome with the Head of St. John the Baptist"). Passionate for detail, with the technical ability of a great master and a sense of dramatic color, Dolci has created an unforgettable image of innocence and evil.

"Important Italian Baroque Paintings: 1600-1700" runs to July 31. Proceeds from the sale of catalogues will go for the restoration of the Guarino paintings at Solofra and the Giotto frescoes in Santa Chiara, Naples.



Detail, Cesare Dandini's "Orpheus."

Finally Back to Business as Usual

by Souren Melikian

LONDON — The crazy days are over as far as Impressionist and Modern Masters are concerned. The sales held here this week, first at Christie's on June 29 and the next day at Sotheby's, could hardly have followed a more rational, cool-headed pattern.

The right works were sold for just about the right prices. And whenever reserves were too high — and pre-sale estimates, accordingly, overly optimistic — the pictures went back unsold, to their greedy vendors.

On June 29 at Christie's there was a perfect seaside view by Eugene Boudin from a good year — 1871, the year that preceded the official recognition of the Impressionist movement, when an art critic coined the very word from Monet's famed "Impression of a Sunrise."

It was also the right sort of Boudin — not just an indistinct mass of gray and white strokes and blobs. The broad sweeping bay was painted in delicate shades of yellow and grayish green and the marvelous sky subtly lit up by the suggestion of a sunshiny playing on white clouds. Yet, the painting, entitled "Kerhol, La Baie, Embouchure de la Rivière de Landerneau," fetched not a penny more than it is worth — £422,000.

Shortly after, a lovely Pissarro country scene of a man moving against a background of trees and grassy hills was knocked down at £78,000. This is not an awful lot, but like so much of Pissarro's work, the landscape is too subtle and too subdued to set crowds roaring with enthusiasm. Moreover, it is in shades of in-

tense green with touches of yellow, a color scheme that for reasons to be investigated (perhaps by psychiatrists) has never been popular.

Typical of the new sober approach was the failure of a Picasso study of foliage virtually reduced to pure abstraction despite its early dating — the summer of 1907. This is a masterpiece but a frail one. It is painted in tempera on poor quality paper that has been laid down on canvas. The paper has gone yellow and is likely to turn darker still. Professionals are never keen to take chances. The work would look good in a museum but there weren't any museums in the running that day and it was left stranded.

Professional coolness likewise accounts for the very moderate price of an excellent painting by Bonnard in his most original manner of the post-Nabi period. The boldly composed landscape remotely reflects the impact of Japanese aesthetics, with its twisted tree in the foreground. The brushwork is that of later Impressionism but the color scheme in shades of bluish, grayish or yellowish greens with touches of rusty red is Bonnard's own. So is the idea: Children are picking up apples in a kind of fairy-tale atmosphere very much influenced by Symbolism. At £55,750, it was one of the more inspired buys of the sale.

Only one painting soared far above the estimate, Georges Braque's "Le Vallon," (The Dale), a fabulous Fauve period landscape done in 1906. Such paintings are extremely rare. At £189,550, it was expensive, but still a reasonable bet.

All told, Christie's score, with only 25 percent of the paintings bought in out of a gross

total of £2.5 million, was creditable thanks to carefully calculated estimates.

The next day Sotheby's did even better in selling just over £5.2 million worth of paintings out of a gross total of £8.7 million, leaving, however, 40 percent unsold. The high buy-in rate was due to the failure of several important lots that carried exaggerated reserve prices.

It is highly significant of the quiet mood of the week that, here again, two Picassos made a flop. One, an early Cubist work of 1910, titled "Personnage à la Table," was bought in at £130,000. It is neither a very good painting nor one with the most stimulating provenance — it was in the Paris market only last year. The other Picasso casualty is a large portrait of the neoclassical period in charcoal, *peinture à l'esence* and oil dated July 26, 1920. It looks like an overblown sketch and was bought in at £270,000, suggesting a very high reserve.

Proof that the rationale in such cases is caused by sheer common sense rather than high interest rates is to be found in the large prices paid in the same sale for other works.

A boning but, some art historians say, historically important landscape painted by Cezanne in 1876 went up to a comfortable £795,600. A world record was established for Sisley at £356,800, with "La Seine à Argenteuil." The pretty, dainty landscape was painted in 1872, the crucial year for Impressionism. It is half Romantic — in feel and composition — and half Impressionist — in its light color scheme.

A large Cubist study of a man drinking painted by Picasso at Avignon in 1914 was bought for £499,700 — the lowest estimate — by Klaus Peris of Madison Avenue. Professionals have not run short of money.

But when confronted with paintings, howev-



Picasso's "Man with Glass," 1914.

er rare and desirable, that are not in the best condition and that are being dumped by rival dealers, the trade gives up and the painting crashes — as did a Piet Mondrian bought in New York by Stephen Hahn 13 years ago.

Far from being ominous, this new realism is the best news that the market has heard in months. How to climb down from the dizzy heights without creating chaos was the problem. Apparently the problem has been solved. The motto now is business as usual.

New Outlets for Handicrafts from the Third World

by Isabel Bass

LONDON — Handicraft lovers already know FRIDA, the enormous Covent Garden store crammed with reasonably priced goods from Third World countries. Or the FRIDA shops in Paris and Toronto. But few know what FRIDA is really all about.

The name stands for the Fund for Research and Investment for the Development of Africa, which is enough to stop any shopper in his tracks. The four shops trace back to a former World Bank executive by the name of Diego Hidalgo and his young business colleagues in Paris and London.

"FRIDA is actually a venture capital company set up five years ago to create productive employment in developing countries," explains FRIDA vice-chairman and managing director Jose Luis Momburu, 38, in his London office.

"With a \$10 million fund at our disposal, we decided that labor-intensive projects in Africa made the most sense to finance. Backing labor-intensive activities would create more employment, and Africa's needs were obvious and poorly funded by existing aid sources."

After scouring Africa for handicrafts and other investment opportunities, the finance wizards were forced to set up a marketing network outside Africa. "Africa was not a market with enormous local consumption, so we set up the FRIDA shops to complement our development activity," says Mr. Momburu.

The school of hard knocks taught them that

they were poor merchandisers. So they franchised the shops, heaved a sigh of relief and turned back to their first love, consultancy. As a result, the shops can serve as marketing consultants but each has developed a style and a stock of its own.

London's FRIDA, with wood floors and fern plants, is the complete modern import bazaar. Unlike many handicraft shops in the British capital, it is crammed with goods from five continents, including Europe. Almost everything — home decorations, fashion accessories, gifts of all sizes and shapes — is handmade and affordable.

This is where you purchase your red leather

and straw coolie-shaped hat from Upper Volta for £16.50, that Kenya two-tone bamboo armchair for £30 and a good-looking shell necklace for 10p.

There are enormous scarves from Syria (£4.25), brightly colored Guatemalan belts (£4.20), Indian lacquer boxes, Sri Lankan lamps and elephant figures, wicker laundry baskets directly imported from the Philippines, UNICEF notepaper and cards.

The most popular items, according to manager Alan Collins, are handpainted Peruvian mirrors (£12 to £50), Mexican terracotta figures of gods (£10 to £21) and basketweaves.

Noting that wallcoverings don't sell well in England, Collins points with pride to the rugs. There are wool 9-by-12-foot rugs from Yugoslavia (up to £275), camel ones from Ethiopia (£75) and heavy cotton ones covered with mad paintings from the Ivory Coast (£35).

The FRIDA shop in Paris offers a totally different shopping experience. This intimate space on the Left Bank with dark walls and discreet lighting sells more up-market items. There are beautiful handmade pottery pots from Mali that look like they cost much more than a mere 50 francs, African chairs hewed from pure wood (1,150 francs), wood-napkin-holders with three dimensional animals made in Kenya (29 francs).

The special quality of the Paris shop is due in part to manager Martine Demoussis' love of contemporary crafts. Part of her job as she sees it, is to educate the French market toward the African craftsmen and away from the commercial ethnic product. As a result, shoppers are often treated to a guided tour of the wares on sale.

"These leather boxes," she was explaining to one browser recently, "are used to store precious items in Nigeria. I buy them from craftsmen who work on a cooperative project there. When I had problems selling some of them because the design wasn't good enough, I sent back that information to help guide them in their work."

The Paris shop also serves as an art gallery. One of the recent shows was of tapestries from Lesotho, woven by women and depicting traditional scenes. The show, now touring France, has links with a FRIDA project located near Maseru, Lesotho's capital.

Mr. Momburu, himself the proud owner of a Lesotho tapestry that now decorates his office wall, hopes to channel more products from upcoming FRIDA projects into FRIDA shops, probably wooden toys and ceramics. This is good news for handicraft shoppers who aim for contemporary craftsmanship at affordable prices and avoid ethnic shock.

FRIDA London: 111 Long Acre, WC2E 9NT London, tel: 01-836-5051; Paris: 9 rue du Dragon, Paris 6, tel: 227-5702; Toronto: 81 Front Street East, Toronto M5E 1B8, tel: (416) 366-3139.



Detail of a lively Blue Mountain tapestry from Lesotho, a FRIDA craft project.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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Child Brain Tumors Tied to Parents' Jobs

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — The exposure of parents to chemicals at work may cause brain tumors in their children, according to a new study at the University of Southern California Medical School.

If the results of the new study were extrapolated to the society at large, it could mean that the chemical exposure of parents accounts for 25 percent of all childhood brain tumors in the country, according to Dr. John M. Peters, who led the study.

The most striking finding was that a very large number of the children with brain tumors had parents who work in the aircraft industry in Los Angeles.

The study is the first to show a relation between the occupation of parents and brain tumors in children, according to Dr. Alan Levinson of Harvard, a specialist in childhood brain tumors who is working on a similar comparison. He and others say the study is important in establishing the cause of childhood brain tumors and the hazards of workplace chemicals.

Comparative Study

The study took 92 children with brain tumors and examined the occupational exposure of the children's parents, then compared that with a similar group of healthy children and their parents from the same Los Angeles neighborhoods.

Of 92 families with a diseased child, 10 fathers reported working in the aircraft industry. Among the 92 control families none reported working in the aircraft industry.

Parents of children with brain tumors had 3 to 10 times more exposure to chemicals at work than the parents of healthy children, Dr. Peters and his co-workers, Susan Preston-Martin and Mimi Yu, wrote in an article published in Science magazine.

"We started off knowing almost nothing about the causes of brain tumors in kids. It is the second leading cause of death among children, after leukemia," they said.

Paint and Solvents

The study found seven times more workplace exposure to paint fumes, and three times more exposure to chemical solvents among fathers of diseased children than among fathers in the control group.

Peking Officials in Italy

ROME — A seven-man delegation of the Chinese Communist Party arrived in Rome Friday for a 10-day visit to Italy as guests of the Italian Communist Party. The delegation will confer with Italian Communist leaders and will meet Italian President Sandro Pertini, who visited China in September.

It also found three times more exposure to chemicals among mothers of diseased children than among mothers in the control group.

Dr. Peters said that the disease might have been passed to children from fathers either through genetic damage in the father's reproductive system, or, more directly, by such things as chemicals clinging to a father's clothing when he comes home.

For mothers, the exposure during pregnancy or nursing could have a direct effect on the fetus or infant.

U.S. Doctors Diagnose 41 Cases of Rare Cancer in Homosexual Men

By Lawrence K. Altman
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Doctors in New York and California have diagnosed among homosexual men 41 cases of a rare and often rapidly fatal form of cancer. Eight of the victims died less than 24 months after the diagnosis was made.

The cause of the outbreak is unknown, and there is no evidence of contagion. But the doctors who have made the diagnoses are alerting other physicians who treat large numbers of homosexual men

Dole Expects Senate to Approve Tax-Cut Measure Within 2 Weeks

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Stepping up pressure on House Democrats to move ahead with a tax-cut bill, Sen. Robert J. Dole, Finance Committee chairman, said that he hoped to have a tax bill passed within two weeks. This would reverse the traditional procedure whereby the House passes tax legislation and sends it to the Senate.

The Kansas Republican Thursday announced his intention to file the panel's bill on Monday for likely floor action during the week of July 13. The bill includes a 25-percent cut in individual tax rates over three years, and a large business tax cut centered on accelerated and more generous depreciation write-offs for investment. The president supports the bill strongly, Sen. Dole said.

Sen. Dole also said that his committee is looking for a better way of boosting savings than the so-called all-savers certificate that is included in the panel's tax bill reported out last week.

The certificate, which would allow savers to earn up to \$1,000 tax free (\$2,000 for a married couple), has been approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, too. It has been heavily supported by the beleaguered savings and loan industry, but is opposed by the ad-

in an effort to help identify more cases and to reduce the delay in chemotherapy treatment. They said there had been no cases of the disease diagnosed in men who are not homosexual or in women.

The sudden appearance of the cancer, called Kaposi's Sarcoma, has prompted a medical investigation that experts say could have as much scientific as public health importance because of what it may teach about determining the causes of other, more common, types of cancer.

Priest Is Killed In Guatemala

The Associated Press

GUATEMALA CITY — An unidentified man shot and killed an Italian Roman Catholic priest and a religious worker in the village of Campos Nuevos, church workers said Thursday.

The sources, asking not to be identified, did not provide details of the attack in which the Rev. Marchello Maruzzo, 51, died.

Meanwhile, a Marxist guerrilla group claimed responsibility for a suitcase bomb here Wednesday that killed an airport baggage handler. It said an Eastern Airlines plane was the target, and had it not been for a 45-minute takeoff delay, government officials said, the bomb might have gone off in the air.

U.S. Scientists Oppose Satellite Power Plan

By Bryce Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — A top scientific panel has opposed as too costly any plans for a space project that would send 60 satellites, each about half the size of Manhattan island, into orbit to generate electricity on Earth.

The satellite power system, while technically feasible, would cost \$3 trillion over the next decade, a figure more than four times the current federal budget, according to the panel. The scientists also said that the cost of the electricity produced would be much higher than electric power produced by other methods.

The panel, headed by physicist Dale R. Corson, president emeritus of Cornell University, is composed of top scientists and engineers from the National Research Council

of the National Academy of Sciences, an institution set up to advise the government. Mr. Corson said in an interview Thursday that the members of the committee were unanimous on the issue.

The report cited by the panel was based on a three-year study sponsored by the Department of Energy with the assistance of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Spokesmen for the two agencies said Thursday that they had not had an opportunity to read the National Academy of Sciences' report and could not comment on its findings.

NASA spent about \$20 million in research on the satellite power system during the 1970s. The idea was first proposed in 1968 by Peter Glaser, an official of the private consulting and research firm Arthur D. Little Inc.

The system calls for satellites 3 miles by 5 miles in size to beam converted solar energy to receiving stations on Earth. The receiving stations, one for each of the 60 satellites and measuring 6 by 10 miles, would turn the microwaves beamed from space into 300 billion watts of electricity.

The system would be "by far the largest, most costly and most complex undertaking — civil or military — ever attempted," the committee said, adding that it would interfere with Earth's radio communications and optical and radio astronomy.

The committee said also that workers on the satellites would be exposed to unpredictable bursts of ionizing radiation from the sun, requiring shielded cellars where they could sit and wait out the sun's bursts of radiation.

Kaposi's Sarcoma usually appears first in one or more violet-colored spots anywhere on the body. The spots generally do not itch or cause other symptoms, often can be mistaken for bruises, sometimes appear as lumps and can turn brown after a period of time. The cancer often causes swollen lymph glands, and then kills by spreading throughout the body.

"Rather Devastating" In a letter alerting other physicians to the problem, Dr. Alvin E. Friedman-Kien of New York University Medical Center, one of the investigators, described the appearance of the outbreak as "rather devastating."

Dr. Friedman-Kien said Thursday that he knew of 41 cases reported. The Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta is expected to publish the first description of the outbreak in its weekly report Friday, according to a spokesman, Dr. James Curran. The report notes 26 of the cases — 20 in New York and 6 in California.

The nationwide incidence of Kaposi's Sarcoma in the past had been estimated by the Center for Disease Control to be annually about two cases in every three million people. But the disease accounts for up to 9 percent of all cancers in a belt across equatorial Africa, where it affects children and young adults.

In the United States, it has affected primarily men older than 50. But in recent months, doctors at nine medical centers in New York and seven hospitals in California have been diagnosing cases among younger men, from 26 to 51 years old, all of whom said in the course of standard diagnostic interviews that they were homosexual.

Checking Reports

Nine of the 41 cases known to Dr. Friedman-Kien were diagnosed in California, and several of those victims reported that they had been in New York in the period preceding the diagnosis. Dr. Friedman-Kien said that his colleagues were checking on reports of two victims diagnosed in Copenhagen, one of whom had visited New York.

According to Dr. Friedman-Kien, the reporting doctors said that most cases had involved homosexual men who have had multiple and frequent sexual encounters with different partners, as many as 10 sexual encounters each night up to four times a week.

Many of the patients have also been treated for viral infections such as herpes, cytomegalovirus and hepatitis as well as parasitic infections such as amebiasis and giardiasis.

Cancer is not believed to be contagious, but conditions that might precipitate it, such as particular viruses or environmental factors, might account for an outbreak among a single group.

The medical investigators say some indirect evidence actually points away from contagion as a cause. None of the patients knew another patient, although the theoretical possibility that some may have had sexual contact with a person with Kaposi's Sarcoma at some point in the past could not be excluded, Dr. Friedman-Kien said.

Dr. Curran said there was no apparent danger to nonhomosexuals from contagion. "The best evidence against contagion," he said, "is that no cases have been reported to date outside the homosexual community or in women."

Gunman in Belfast Fires Shot at Paisley

United Press International

BELFAST — A gunman shot at a police car carrying militant Protestant leader Rev. Ian Paisley on Friday in a Roman Catholic district of Belfast.

The leftist Irish National Liberation Army claimed responsibility for the single shot fired at the car in the Markets area of the city as Mr. Paisley was being driven under guard from a BBC studio to his home.

Police said it was a high-velocity bullet, and Mr. Paisley said it narrowly missed the car before hitting and chipping a wall.

"I heard something of it. I thought at first it was a stone that had been thrown, but the police knew immediately," Mr. Paisley said. "It was they who got on the radio and said one high velocity shot has been fired."

Mr. Paisley said that a call for his arrest by at least one Roman Catholic leader incited the attempt.

"The fact that he said I should be arrested would seem to me that people would take that as a green light from him to go ahead and deal with Ian Paisley... some people want me to die," he said.

The INLA in the past has claimed responsibility for killing

British Conservative leader Airey Neave and Lord Mountbatten, uncle of Queen Elizabeth II.

The shooting came in the midst of a furor over Mr. Paisley's exhortation Thursday night to 2,000 militant followers in a military-style march near the Irish republic border. "Shall we allow ourselves to be killed by the IRA, or shall we go out and kill the killers?"

Mr. Paisley said he would form a Catholic of the IRA in Northern Ireland and vowed to torpedo a cautious new British proposal to give the Catholics a say in running the province.

Speaking at Six Mile Cross near an Irish Republican Army stronghold, Mr. Paisley announced immediate recruitment for a new organization named "Protestants United in Defense of their Homes and Heritage."

Mr. Paisley's remarks touched off a storm of protest among Roman Catholic leaders, and Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins said police were investigating whether Mr. Paisley broke the law by inciting his followers to violence against the IRA.

The British government put Northern Ireland under its direct rule in 1972, ousting the local Protestant government because of the violence. Attempts since then to establish a system of self-government in which the Catholic minority would be guaranteed a share of power have been wrecked by Protestant opposition.

Mr. Atkins announced another such initiative Thursday. He said the government proposes to create a 50-member, nonsectarian Northern Irish Council to advise him on running the province. He said it would have no legislative authority but would be the first step toward restoration of local political authority.

"It should be set up this body, our purpose would be to bring it to a speedy end," Mr. Paisley said.

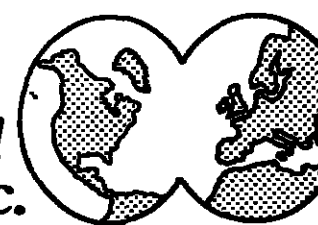
3 Killed in Explosion At Gas Plant in Spain

The Associated Press

BARCELONA — Three persons were killed in an explosion at one of the Catalun gas company's production plants in a Barcelona industrial suburb, the civil governor's office said Friday. The blast apparently was set off by a worker's blowtorch.

The report said that two workers welding a pipe at the plant were killed instantly Thursday and the body of a woman, presumably a passerby, was found later in the rubble.

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Algeria, ex-Fr. coast (sea)	115.00	62.00	Libya (air)	120.00	68.00	Taiwan (sea)	120.00	68.00
Algeria, ex-Fr. coast (sea)	115.00	62.00	Madagascar (air)	120.00	68.00	Taiwan (sea)	120.00	68.00
Algeria, ex-Fr. coast (sea)	115.00	62.00	Malaysia (air)	120.00	68.00	Taiwan (sea)	120.00	68.00
Algeria, ex-Fr. coast (sea)	115.00	62.00	Mexico (air)	120.00	68.00	Taiwan (sea)	120.00	68.00
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Eurocurrency Interest Rates table with columns for currency, rate, and bank.

London Commodities table with columns for commodity names and prices.

London Metals Market table with columns for metal names and prices.

European Gold Markets table with columns for gold prices in various currencies.

European Stock Markets table with columns for stock names and prices.

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BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Oil Loses Bank of England Case

LONDON — British Oil Co. (Burmah) Friday lost a claim in London Court for £1 billion compensation from the Bank of England over its operation six years ago.

Max to Sell Adobe Stake for \$140 Million

NEW YORK — Amstar Inc. agreed Thursday to sell its 30-percent stake in Adobe Oil & Gas Corp. to Francana Oil & Gas Ltd. of Calgary, Alberta, for \$32 a share, or \$140.3 million, canceling an earlier offer for a lower price.

Kleiner Reports Increase in Orders

LOGG, West Germany — Kleiner-Humboldt-Deutz recorded record increase in incoming orders and an 11 percent rise in sales in the first six months of this year, Managing Board Chairman Bodo Kleiner said Friday.

U.S. Workers Report Job Pledge

PARIS — Union leaders who met Labor Minister Jean Arroux on Friday said no factories will be closed and there will be no layoffs at the sac Saint Frères textiles company, a subsidiary of the Agache-Wilnot group.

U.S. Singapore to Continue Operation

SINGAPORE — All 4,000 workers at Rollei Singapore (Private) Ltd. have been offered employment for the time being and the company has encouraged to continue its operations, Peat Marwick Mitchell & Co. said Friday.

Swiss Franc Bond Prices Rise on Foreign Demand

By Michael J. Strauss AP-Dow Jones

BRUCH — Large amounts of Swiss franc bonds are being sold in the market for Swiss franc-denominated bonds, which has seen unusually strong demand for nearly weeks, Zurich bankers report.

The movement of funds has been solid enough to keep the momentum going despite speculative factors such as Wednesday's report early Thursday that the Swiss franc rose to a 7 percent year-to-year rate.

Basically, we have a lot of money coming into Switzerland from the left drive in France and Italy, seeking placement in Swiss franc bonds, said a trader at one of the major Swiss banks said.

Stronger Than Expected

The Swiss National Bank acknowledged that a sizable inflow of funds has been responsible for the Swiss franc's firmness against other European currencies in the past month.

Out foreign exchange dealers say movement from French francs to Swiss francs in connection with the French Socialist election has been smaller than expected.

Money market dealers say it appears that the funds moving into Switzerland are not going into investments with particularly large potentials.

Market's Strength

The yields on foreign borrowers' Swiss franc bonds remained at their favorable levels of earlier in the week, with dealers saying that the range of 6 1/2 percent to 7 1/2 percent and lesser quality issues yielding around 7 1/2 percent to 7 3/4 percent.

The market's continuing strength can also be seen by a sampling of representative prices. The percent Nederlandse Gas Unie as quoted at 102 1/2, up from 102 1/4 days earlier, and the 7 percent world bank was trading at 100 1/2, up 1/2 point.

The World Bank may be heartened by these levels as it taps the Swiss capital market again for 100 million Swiss francs with an issue that remains open for subscription until Monday. One trader said the offering is doing "very well" along

IMF Leader Cautious on Monetarism

But Singles Out U.S. As Inflation Fighter

GENEVA — The head of the International Monetary Fund, in a speech Friday, applauded Washington's determination to fight inflation but cautioned against undue reliance on monetary policy as an anti-inflation weapon because of the risk of driving interest rates up.

Jacques de Larosière of France, addressing the UN Economic and Social Council, singled out the United States for praise in stressing the special responsibility of industrialized countries in fighting inflation because of their weight in the world economy.

Washington has been criticized by some of its major economic partners for making tight monetary policy its chief weapon in the attempt to drive down the cost of living.

He said the battle against inflation in the developed countries demands a "correct mix" of monetary and fiscal measures coupled with the promotion of production incentives.

Central Role

According to monetary policy a central role in the anti-inflation campaign, Mr. de Larosière said there was "no case for loosening the quantitative targets for monetary growth."

However, he stressed that to concentrate on monetary restraint while allowing a fiscal deficit to develop excessively "runs the risk of pushing up interest rates and reducing the financial resources available for private investment."

Mr. de Larosière said the efforts to control demand should be matched by measures on the supply side to eliminate cost-price distortions and bottlenecks, as well as to improve the supply of energy while decreasing its wasteful use.

Such policies, designed to promote greater mobility of capital and labor, can play a "crucial role in improving the investment climate and in channeling resources into the more productive sectors of the economy," he said.

He told the council that it was "essential for industrial and developing countries alike" to reduce the deficits resulting from their trade and other transactions "if the international financial system is to remain viable."

The combined current account deficit of the industrialized nations, while improving by \$14 billion, is nevertheless expected to reach \$30 billion this year, while that of the non-oil developing countries, after having doubled in 1980, is expected to expand by some \$18 billion to approach \$100 billion, Mr. de Larosière noted.

"Imbalances of this kind can not be sustained," he said. While the flow of international financing has been smooth, he continued, "it will serve no purpose if it is used only to sustain consumption."

"International financing must serve to increase productive investment in debtor countries and to improve their capacity to repay their external debt," he said.

Aide Says Dacca Sets Private Sector Help

PARIS — Bangladesh plans to restore private banks and extend the private sector in general, Bangladesh Deputy Prime Minister Jamaluddin Ahmad said in an interview published in a Paris-based monthly business publication.

Even the Bangladesh political parties that favor Socialism realize that a private sector must be created, Mr. Ahmad said. He said his government would pursue efforts to support the private sector and "will go ahead with a plan to restore private banks."

Taiwan Tools Up for High-Tech Markets

By William Chapman Washington Post Service

TAIPEI — In the cautious, measured way that has given its economy a rock-like stability, Taiwan is gearing up for the next-generation leap into sophisticated high-technology industry.

Taiwan-made integrated circuits are beginning to emerge from a plant in an industrial park and engineers are tinkering with the first line of microcomputers. Down the line are precision tools, industrial chemicals, and synthetic fibers.

Most of the new industrial wave is talk and paperwork at this stage, but this island country is firmly set on technologically-advanced products for the export market. It sees the end of the age of cheap textiles and consumer electronics.

Unskilled Labor Scarce

Singapore, Hong Kong, and South Korea are also trying to lure Japan into high-technology markets, but Taiwan has some advantages. It has more engineers and a bigger home market to experiment with than Singapore, and it has a reputation for steady successes, unlike South Korea, whose experiments adventurously but often unsuccessfully.

Taiwan feels it has no other choice. For one thing, there is now a shortage here of unskilled and semiskilled labor, the low-wage pool that made labor-intensive industries such as textiles and televisions profitable for export.

There is also increased competition from

other countries and down the road some experts here see enormous pressures when China gets its act together and enters the chip-labor industrial fields.

Rising oil prices over the years also cut into the profits of cheap-labor industries. The cost of oil tripled in Taiwan in two years.

The 1978 oil price increase sent a wave of inflation coursing through the economy. It hit 20 percent last year and will probably subside to about 15 percent this year. The Taiwan dollar, which is tied to the U.S. dollar, has appreciated, raising export prices and reducing competitiveness.

"We did well with the labor intensive industries, but whether we like it or not, we have to move on to high technology," said Ti-kang Kwei, vice president of the Industrial Technology Research Institute.

Taiwan has overcome the economic fears aroused when the United States announced in 1978 that it would normalize relations with China and scale down relations with Taiwan. The specters of collapsing trade and a drying up of foreign capital have disappeared.

In the years after normalization of U.S.-Chinese relations, the average growth in Taiwan's gross national product exceeded 7 percent.

There was a near 120-percent increase in foreign investments between 1978 and 1980, and the number of foreign banks in Taiwan rose to 21 from 13. The new foreign banks settled in to make loans and in the past year a host of European companies have arrived to seek trade deals.

From a strictly banking stand point, Taiwan is better off now than it was before

normalization, said Douglas Taylor, general manager of the Bank of America in Taipei.

This growth reflects foreigners' understanding that trading with Taiwan will not get them in trouble with China, as once feared. "The Peoples Republic does not try to pressure those who do business with Taiwan unless politics is involved," said an American banker.

The move toward high-technology industry was planned years ago, but has been more earnestly pursued since the effects of higher oil prices on labor-intensive companies became apparent.

Government funds have sent hundreds of technical and engineering students to foreign countries to learn the new trades. Most of the technology has been bought from the United States. The Industrial Technology Research Institute directs the effort, buying the technology, training management, setting up pilot projects and ultimately turning over the new industries to private firms.

The success or failure will not be known for years. About 90 percent of Taiwan's industry is still the old style, based on low labor costs. Some outside critics think the pace of the move upward is far too slow.

"They should be investing 10 times as much as they are now," said one foreign economist based here. "They have a poor man's mentality and they don't buy the very best technology. At the rate they are going, it is going to take a very long time."

Officials of the institute also concede there is still a problem finding top management skilled in high technology, and research and development. "It is our biggest problem" admits Mr. Kwei.

U.S. Banks Yet to Agree On Poland

Wording, Timing Blamed for Delay

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Representatives of about 60 U.S. banks failed in a daylong meeting to reach a final decision on the details of an agreement to reschedule \$2.7 billion in Polish debts to foreign commercial banks. Another meeting was scheduled for next week.

The meeting Thursday was held to vote on a compromise reached late last month between European bankers and a steering committee of U.S. bankers. About 460 banks around the world are involved in the negotiations.

A banker who attended the meeting described the differences as highly technical, mainly problems over wording and timing. U.S. banks were unhappy with a so-called protocol devised by the Europeans under which Poland would be given extended time to repay its debts. The displeasure was not so much with the terms of the proposal as with the lack of a requirement that Poland make a formal commitment to take specific actions to improve its economy.

Generally, when a country cannot pay its debts as scheduled, its creditors agree to reschedule the payments only after the country promises to make certain reforms.

"We're asking Poland for the traditional kind of conditionality," said a banker who attended the conference. "We want a settlement based on ordinary commercial terms, not on political terms."

Intervention Feared

Thus, the U.S. position was to delay any rescheduling agreement until the end of the year, when, it is hoped, Poland's political situation will be more stable. Many bankers, however, fear that by then the Soviet Union may have sent troops into Poland.

From the U.S. view, the European banks are under heavy pressure from their respective governments, which are especially eager to bolster Poland's political stability.

U.S. bankers contend that most European bankers agree with the U.S. position but that the Europeans have been unable to directly resist the pressures of their governments. The resistance put up by the U.S. banks, which are in the minority, gave the Europeans a means by which they could get around such pressures, the Americans say.

Poland is already hundreds of millions of dollars behind in payments of principal, although it is "more or less" up to date on payments of interest, according to the bankers.

Under the European protocol, Poland's debts to commercial banks would be rescheduled over a period of 7 1/2 years, with no payments required during the first four years. The interest rate would be 1.75 percent point over the rate that banks pay for six-month funds in international markets.

Market Closed

U.S. stock, bond and other financial markets were closed Friday in observance of the Independence Day holiday. The Federal Reserve Board, which normally reports on the U.S. money supply each Friday, will release the report Monday.

China Issues First Monetary Reserve Totals Since '49

By Rory Channing Reuters

HONG KONG — China issued monetary reserve figures Friday for the first time since the 1949 revolution, and the Chinese news agency said such details will be issued regularly in the future. Peking put its foreign reserves at \$2.262 billion as of the end of 1980 and gold reserves at 12.8 million troy ounces.

The foreign exchange figure coincides roughly with previous estimates by Western bankers and economists questioned in Hong Kong. But some agreed with certain bullion dealers that China's gold reserves are probably much higher than the announced figure.

The sources said Western observers were not surprised at the publication of such information. They noted that a trend toward

more financial divulgence had been expected since China took up membership in the International Monetary Fund last year.

Membership requires disclosure of certain information, and in regular talks over the past year or so with the IMF and World Bank on loan facilities, China would have been encouraged to improve its central data collection and processing, the sources said.

Clarification Awaited

They said there is still much uncertainty about the announced data.

The Chinese news agency quoted Li Baohua, president of the People's Bank of China, as saying that currency in circulation increased 29.3 percent last year over 1979 and that the increase had been "a bit too fast" in the past few years.

Beginning this year, the bank will publish monetary statistics in its publication, "Banking in China" quarterly, and then monthly when conditions permit, the agency said.

It said total loanable funds at the end of 1980 were 262.426 billion yuan, of which internal bank deposits made up 165.864 billion yuan. At the end of 1980, the exchange rate for the U.S. dollar was 1.5303 yuan and the 1980 average was 1.4984 yuan.

Precise definitions and formulas governing exchange translations and the makeup of the totals announced — such as whether reserves are measured against a

currency basket and, if so, the units involved — are crucial to an assessment of China's position.

"Until then, such statistics may be seen as designed to impress rather than express, and so represent a point of interest, but little more," one banker said.

Another noted that a World Bank report on China's economy is expected next month and may throw more light on the subject. Still another said the report may be accompanied by some response to developmental loan requests for

China believed to be under consideration by the World Bank.

Bankers' and bullion dealers' reactions to the gold reserve figures were widely divergent. Although some felt the figure to be lower than expected, most considered it somewhat high.

Again, there is insufficient knowledge of how much gets into the statistics, they said. Also, they said, analysts can only guess at what method of valuation was used for the gold component, or whether China has been a net seller or buyer of gold abroad in recent years.

Honeywell-Bull Votes Out Brulé

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jean-Pierre Brulé was voted out as chairman of CII-Honeywell Bull, a French-U.S. computer company, during a 1 1/2-hour board meeting Friday in Paris, a company spokesman said.

Mr. Brulé had refused to resign despite major differences in strategy with Roger Fauroux, chairman of Saint-Gobain, one of France's largest industrial companies, which indirectly controls CII-Honeywell Bull through a 53-percent shareholding.

The board named as chairman Maxime Bonnet, the company's general manager since 1976. He has worked for the company since 1943. Mr. Brulé defended his record and challenged recently published allegations of mismanagement, the spokesman added.

W. German Trade Surplus Declined Sharply in May

Reuters

WIESBADEN, West Germany — West Germany's trade surplus shrank to 1.6 billion Deutsche marks in May from 3.3 billion DM in April, deepening the deficit in the current account, the Federal Statistics Office reported Friday.

The current account — which embraces trade, services and certain transfers — showed a provisional 1.4 billion DM deficit in May after a revised 352 million DM deficit in April and a 1.5 billion DM deficit in May 1980.

Though the May trade surplus was only half that of April, it was still above the 294 million DM surplus of May 1980, the office said. May exports were 31.25 billion DM and imports 29.68 billion DM, up 8 percent and 4 percent respectively from a year earlier.

Exports in the first five months of 1981 rose 6 percent from a year ago to 156 billion DM and imports rose 5 percent to 151.3 billion DM.

Mexican Oil Bids Reportedly Plummet

Reuters

MEXICO CITY — A Mexican newspaper reported Friday that foreign oil buyers have suspended orders totaling about 350,000 barrels a day as of July 1 because of a \$2-a-barrel price increase sought by the state oil monopoly, Pemex.

The Excelsior newspaper, quoting an unnamed Pemex official, said that four U.S. oil companies that normally buy 307,000 barrels a day from Mexico had withdrawn from the market and that India, Sweden, the Philippines and Yugoslavia had suspended orders amounting to 143,000 barrels a day.

A Pemex spokesman described the Excelsior report as speculative and said negotiations with clients on the proposed price rise were continuing.

Conoco Halts Libya Oil

Reuters

NEW YORK — Conoco is suspending all its oil purchases from Libya, which amount to almost 30,000 barrels of crude a day. Conoco said it halted the purchases because of the unusually high price of Libyan oil — \$39.68 for the third quarter, the company said — and the weakness in oil demand.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for July 3, 1981 1981, excluding bank service charges.

Table with columns for City, Currency, and Rate. Includes Amsterdam, London, New York, Zurich, etc.

Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Dollar Value. Includes Australia, Canada, France, etc.

1 Sterling = 1.2861 Irish L. (a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

Advertisement for I.C.A. senior executives. Text: 'senior executives \$30 - \$100,000 +'. Includes contact information for I.C.A. in Paris and New York.

Advertisement for Commodities. Text: 'Commodities offer big profits - let us show you how.' Includes contact information for Imperial Commodities Ltd.

Advertisement for Imperial Commodities Ltd. Text: 'If you have a substantial portfolio of other investments...'. Includes contact information and a form for requesting more information.

Borg: In the Grip of the Holder

Thomas Boswell
Staff Writer
 N — For 104 years Wimbledon champions referred to as the "champs" there has never been a grip like Bjorn Borg.

Borg called the greatness of his fabulous Swedish Thursday won successive match at the hips, arising from the hips, a two-set deficit to Jimmy Connors, 4, 6-0, 6-4.

After a 18-minute semifinal gave Borg a win in his sixth straight title in Saturday's final, 1-6, 6-0, 6-4.

Old John McEnroe, 24, the child of controversy and a straight-set victory over Rod Frawley

to win a serve at love while he summoned his energy.

With customary dispatch, Borg served out the match at 15, finishing with a backhand volley into an open court as Connors dashed madly, trying to retrieve one last Borg bullet.

The holder held, again.

"Yeah, for sure," said Borg, glowing with pleasure when others would still be prostrate. Then he paused for a second. Should he denigrate all those other now-legendary days here?

After all, he was two sets down to Mark Edmondson in 1977. And he had gone five harrowing sets with so many men — Connors, McEnroe, Vitas Gerulaitis, Victor Amaya, Roscoe Tanner, Vijay Amritraj. Each, on his day, stopped the tennis world in its tracks.

broke in the ninth game of the second set and had two sets in hand in just 82 minutes. But he wasn't fast enough.

"When I was down two sets," said Borg, "I thought it would be very, very difficult to win because I was not really in the match. Jimmy was putting on all the pressure and I was making all the errors."

But Borg turned the tide in the third set with breaks in the second and sixth games while Connors could only answer once with a break in the fifth.

"The third set gave me a kick," said Borg. "Suddenly I was back in the match."

More than that: He owned the match. "I was not present in the fourth set," said Connors, who was skunked, 6-0. Borg, like Connors before him, had run off a streak of 9 victories in 10 games.

Borg completed his hat trick, getting Connors down, love-40, with a succession of brilliant service return winners at Connors' feet as he came to the net.

Again, it was triple break point against Connors. And here came Connors again.

Borg hit a backhand passing shot long. Then Connors whistled a crosscourt backhand pass; that made nine break points escaped.

Endangered Person
 Borg's mystique is that on "the big points," as he says, he is ice-water calm and nearly infallible. Those two earlier aces were an example of Borg's reaching an eerie, single-along-the-spine level of perfection when other athletes get the yips and choke.

However, if Borg had let 10 straight break points slip from his grasp in the Wimbledon semis, it might well have been a mental turning point in his career. No comparable disaster has ever befallen him here. He was just one point from defiling his own tennis persona.

Connors served his southpaw spinner, yanking Borg off the court as he tried to return the excellent first serve. As he had so often all afternoon, Borg cracked back a two-fisted backhand that was far more than adequate — a deep ball that landed well back in Connors' forehand corner.

The Edge
 For the thousandth time in the match, Connors had to make an instantaneous mental choice. And there, in the depths of the brain, is where Borg's edge lies.

"I never felt tired, except in the mind," he said after the match. "The biggest strain in tennis is keeping your concentration through all those shots." For a millisecond, Connors' concentration cracked.

Connors later gasped, remembering the shot. "For a second, I couldn't decide."

The final set was, quite simply, as good as tennis can get. Perhaps the two most memorable shots of the day by Borg came in the fourth game, when he faced Connors' only two break points of the set — two points that could have ended what may now be considered the greatest streak in the history of individual sports.

Crouching, Cornered
 Both times, Borg served in the direction of the royal box, a perch that Lady Diana Spencer, Prince Charles' fiancée, had departed four hours earlier. Both times Connors, the finest return-of-serve animal of his era, crouched for the kill he has wanted here against Borg for years.

And both times Borg served a 120-mph missile that landed in the extreme corner of the service box — within an inch or two of the perfect place.

Connors, his reflexes second to no one's, never moved on either, never even tried for a return. He was frozen with admiration. He just shook his head.

Nervous but Cool
 Admitting she was a nervous wreck, Evert was the cool assassin on court. Mandlikova, 19, was overcome by the occasion, showing few glimpses of the dynamic form that had brought her victory over Lloyd in the French Open three weeks ago.

"I really didn't want to be runner-up four years in a row," Evert said. "I was determined to win this time. When I am determined, I am the best. I proved it when I beat Mandlikova in the final and I proved it at Wimbledon this year."

Evert said the experience of playing her seventh Wimbledon final in 10 years was vital.

"Talent is not enough, you have to be gutsy and use your head. Hanna's nerves must have been even worse, because she played a sloppy and loose type of game and didn't use her head. Hanna would not have been human if she had not been nervous."

Nervousness did characterize Mandlikova's game. "In my first final at Wimbledon I expected to be nervous, and I was," she said. "She didn't beat me, I beat myself. I tried to play short to her forehand and lob her when she came forward, but she played very well."

Mandlikova, two months younger than Evert was when she won the Wimbledon title for the first time seven years ago, never found a rhythm. She was ahead for

the only time when she held service in the match's opening game.

In the next game, Mandlikova forced Evert to the net with chips, exposing the American to passes and lobs. But despite taking Evert to three deuces, Mandlikova could not win the game — and from then on was dominated.

"If . . ."

Mandlikova maintained the outcome could have been different had that game gone her way. "If I had won the second game, and led 3-0, it would have been much tougher for Chris," she said.

As it was, Evert broke Mandlikova's serve in the third game, the Czechoslovak double-faulting on the third point and twice more after deuce to give Evert a 2-1 lead.

The American, now confident, took the next three games — making it five in a row — as she held service easily and Mandlikova again double-faulted and netted returns to throw away her own serve.

Mandlikova saved one set point in the seventh game with a brilliant backhand, one of the few shots in her repertoire that did not desert her. But the first set was over in 30 minutes as Evert went up 40-15 in the eighth game and Mandlikova hit yet another weak return into the net.

Mandlikova rallied at the start of the second set to take her opening service game after three deuces, but Evert refused to be rattled.

Demoralizing Mandlikova at every turn with forceful returns, Evert was clearly determined to wipe out the memories of defeats in the final to Evonne Goolagong Cawley last year and Martina Navratilova the two years previous.

After the first three games went with service, Mandlikova gained a glimmer of hope by breaking Evert for the first time with a spectacular cross-court backhand.

But Evert responded like a champion, breaking back (helped by two double-faults) to lead, 3-2; she then reeled off the next three games, clinching victory when Mandlikova played a wayward backhand.

Mandlikova's talent may have deserted her, but not her confidence. "In the second set when I was 3-2 behind and serving with a

ough to Beat
 Monday confrontation, been awaited for 364 days. Last night, they will posterously hard time the performance of Connors in Thursday dusk, half-light and

"lucky to survive," said he has played eight five-sets in his 41-match out never one where he sperate straits for so gainst so valorous an

a great match," added ally placid Borg, who a 22-4 record in five-against McEnroe in the year was perhaps a lit-excitng for the fans. na, there were better day, more complete

Tease
 "This was one of the best," said Borg with a mischievous grin. He was teasing. And he knew it.

This was the best. This match of nearly 2,000 shots — nearly 99 percent of them concussive blast and the other 1 percent drop-shots and lobs of killing delicacy — was one of distinct crisis points.

The last of those sublimely tense junctures was the one that both players remembered most vividly, for it transformed the field of battle for the final time.

As praiseworthy as that instant, this synopsis of the encounter's first 10 games in 43 minutes. His goal was a three-set blitz. He nearly got it.

Burning energy with no thought of the cost, Connors, who now has lost his last 10 meetings with Borg since 1978,

But when Connors seemed extinguished, he lifted himself to his highest level in the fifth set. The first seven games were life and death. Try this on for size: In the third game of the set, Borg had four break points against Connors. Connors fought all of them off, and won.

2-for-2
 In the next game, Connors had two break points. Both times, Borg reached back and put service aces perfectly in the back corner against Connors' backhand.

Borg answered instantly, reaching a love-40 advantage on Connors' serve for the second straight time. Again, Connors responded with incredible base line ferocity, winning five consecutive points and the game.

On Connors' next service — the set still hanging on serve —

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McEnroe Fined Again
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McEnroe accused a dark-skinned official of being biased and a "cheat" during the doubles match between McEnroe and Peter Fleming against Vijay and Anand Amritraj of India. The tournament committee also recommended an additional fine of \$2,500. That matter will be taken up by the Men's Professional Tennis Council.

McEnroe's first fine was for un-sportsmanlike behavior. Friday's was for "verbal abuse." He faces yet another fine after being warned and penalized a penalty point during his semifinal against Australian Rod Frawley Thursday.

Dilemma
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